



Architecture

Flatiron Building

New York City, NY, USA



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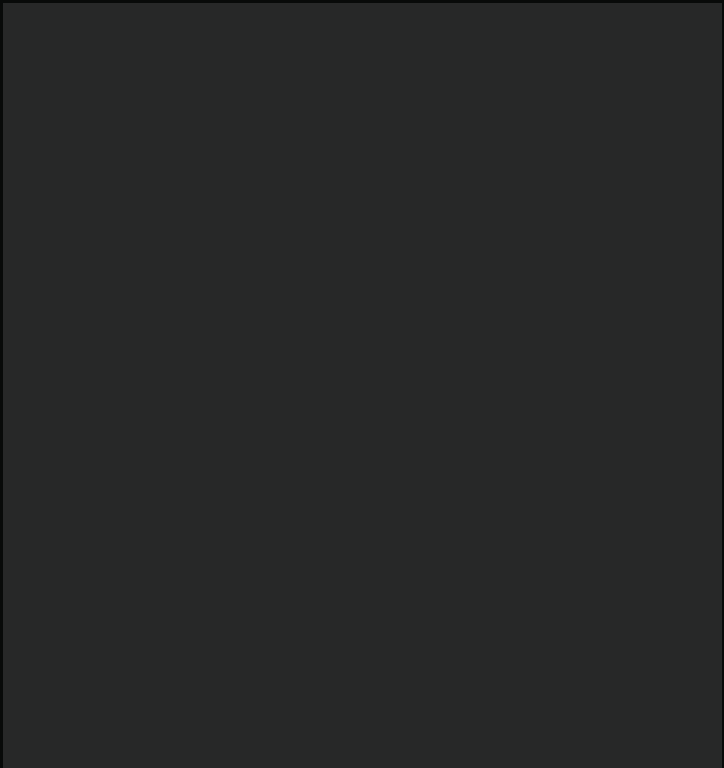
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Flatiron Building

Sitting on the intersection where Fifth Avenue and Broadway cross, the Flatiron Building (originally named the Fuller Building) remains one of New York City's most popular and memorable structures. Today it is difficult to imagine the controversy this architectural landmark created on its completion in 1902.

[I found myself agape, admiring a sky-scraper...
ploughing up through the traffic of Broadway
and Fifth Avenue in the afternoon light.]

H. G. Wells, 1906



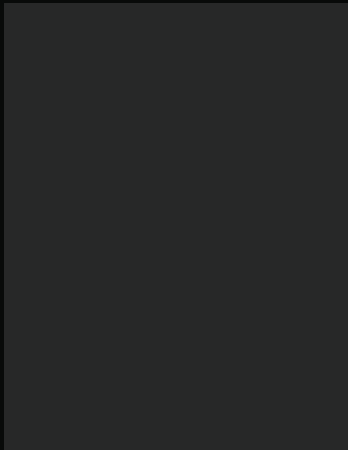
The Architect

Born in New York and raised in Chicago, Daniel H. Burnham would become one of the founding fathers of the first Chicago School of architects. Together with his then-partner John W. Root, Burnham built one of the first American skyscrapers, the 21-story Masonic Temple Building in Chicago in 1892, and planned the architectural layout of the largest World Fair ever held at that time in 1893.

Burnham's architecture mixed elements of Modernism with a more neoclassical style. Many of his buildings, including the Flatiron Building, followed the convention of the classical column: three distinct parts made up of a base, a middle section, and an ornate cornice at the top.

Burnham's early sketches for the Flatiron Building included a clock face and a far more elaborate crown at the top of the building, but he was persuaded to remove both by his former partner John W. Root. Although Burnham retained overall control of the project, he engaged the architect F. P. Dinkelberg (1859–1935) to carry out most of the supervising work during the actual construction.

After the Flatiron Building, Burnham would continue to work on a series of impressive architectural projects, including a number of major planning tasks for the cities of San Francisco, Washington, D.C., and Manila in the Philippines. At the time of his death in 1912, his D. H. Burnham & Co. architectural firm was the largest in the world.



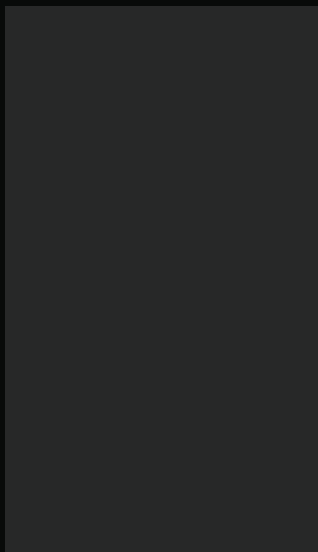
History

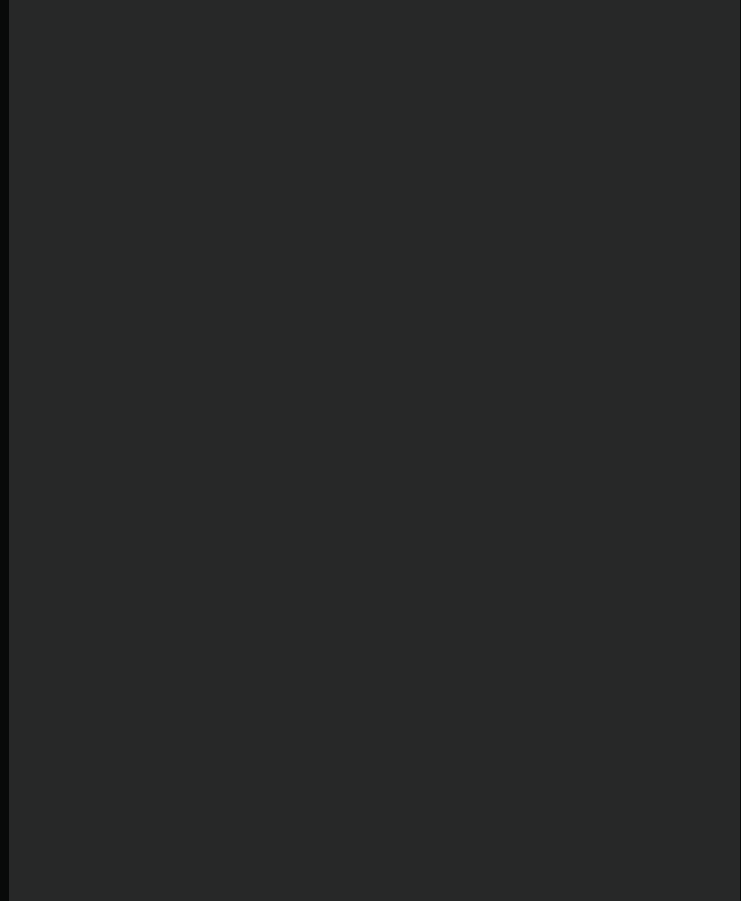
As the city of New York expanded northward during the second half of the 19th century, small plots of land in between or on the edge of new buildings remained undeveloped. One of the most well known of these was the narrow triangular site at 23rd Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway. The “Flat Iron,” as it quickly became known, changed owners many times, but wouldn’t be developed until the Chicago-based Fuller Company bought the site in 1901.

The Fuller Company, a major Chicago-based contracting firm specializing in the construction of skyscrapers, planned to build a new showcase headquarter on the site. The founder of the company, George A. Fuller, had died the year before, and the new building would be named the Fuller Building in his honor.

The Fuller Company engaged Chicago architect Daniel H. Burnham to design the building and, utilizing the Fuller Company’s expertise with steel frame construction, he proposed a 20-story structure that would reach a height of 285 ft. (86.9 m). A penthouse would be added in 1905, increasing the building’s height to 307 ft. (93 m). The building’s Broadway front would be 190 ft. (60 m) wide, the Fifth Avenue front 173 ft. (52.7 m) wide, and the 22nd Street side just short of 87 ft. (26.5 m) wide. At the “point” of the triangle the building would only be 6.5 ft. (2 m) wide and would form a 25-degree acute angle.

Burnham saw the building as a vertical Renaissance palazzo with Beaux-Arts, or neoclassical, styling. Visually the building would be divided into three distinct sections. It would consist of a richly decorated, three-story limestone façade at the bottom and a broad, repetitive midsection in a light tan monochrome terra-cotta. The structure would then be topped off with a crowning cornice that would run the entire length of the building.





With its steel skeleton structure, the construction of the building was carried out rapidly and without major incident. While other New York skyscrapers at the time were often thin towers rising from pedestal-like blocks, the Flatiron was a single massive structure. This radical design, combined with its great height and unusual shape, created a great deal of debate as the building neared completion in 1902.

Many New Yorkers believed the structure would be unstable and would fall over at the first gust of wind. The building had even been nicknamed “Burnham’s Folly” and bets were placed on how far the debris would reach when it blew over. Strong winds came and went, and the Flatiron Building withstood them—as it continues to do today, over a century later. It is proof that the structure was not only a strong architectural idea, but a groundbreaking engineering marvel as well.

The Building Today

Although never the tallest building in New York, or even the first building in the country with a triangular ground plan, the Flatiron Building remains an iconic symbol of the city of New York. Its enduring popularity with tourists, artists, and photographers also makes it one of the most photographed buildings in the world.

The famous building has appeared in countless movies, TV series, and comics. It was home to Peter Parker's *Daily Bugle* in the *Spiderman* movies, and was even accidentally destroyed by the U.S. Army in the 1998 film *Godzilla*.

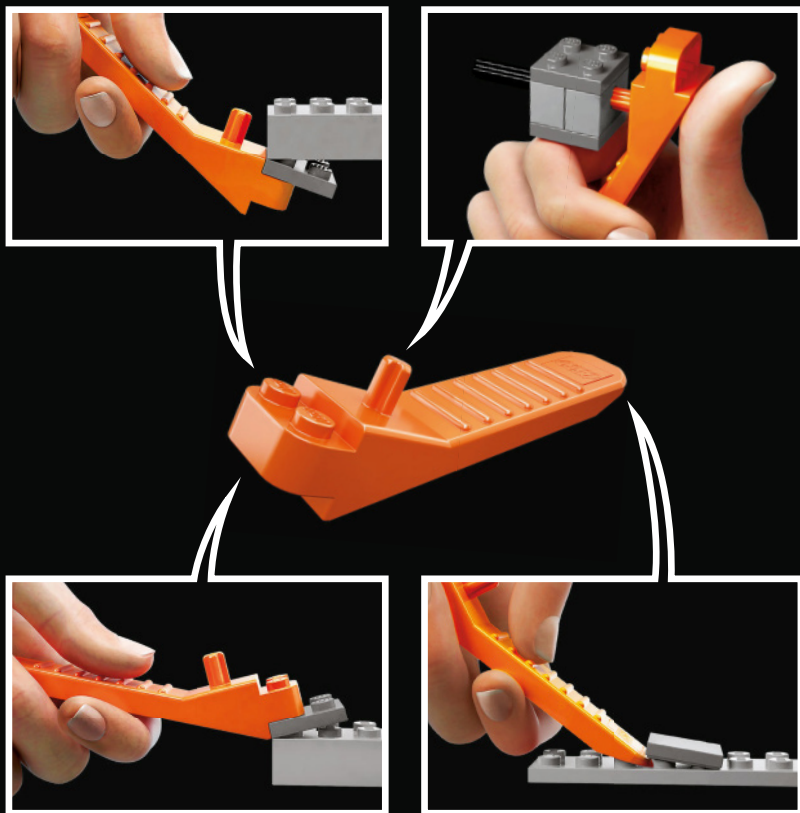
The building was designated a New York City Landmark in 1966, added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1979, and became a National Historic Landmark in 1989. Valued today at \$190 million, the Flatiron Building continues to function as a popular retail and office space, and is home to a large number of U.S. and international companies. In 2009, Sorgente Group of America acquired the majority stake of the Flatiron Building. Sorgente Group of America is the American Holding of Sorgente Group, an Italian real estate investment company.

[... appeared to be moving toward me like the bow of a monster ocean steamer—a picture of a new America still in the making.]

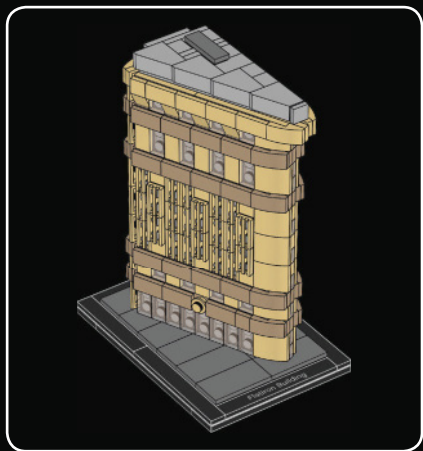
Photographer Alfred Stieglitz

Facts about Flatiron Building

Location: New York City, USA
Architect: D. H. Burnham & Co: Daniel H. Burnham
Style: Renaissance Revival with Beaux-Arts styling
Materials: Steel frame structure, façade of limestone and
terra-cotta
Height: 1902: 285 ft. (86.9 m). Today: 307 ft. (93 m).
Weight: 3,680 tons (3,338.5 metric tons)
Opened: 1902

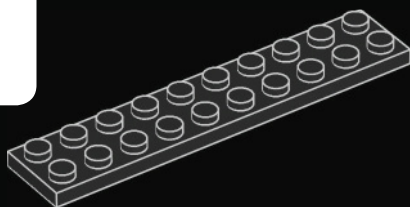


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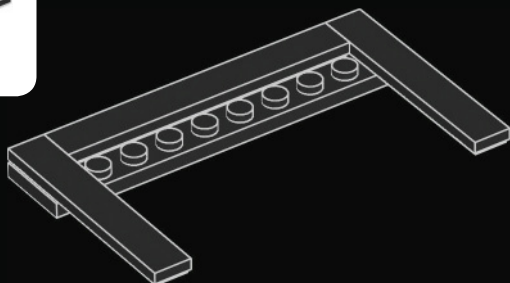


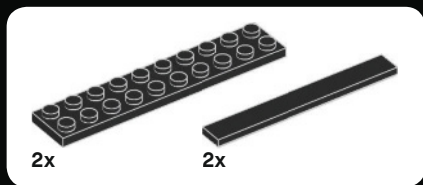
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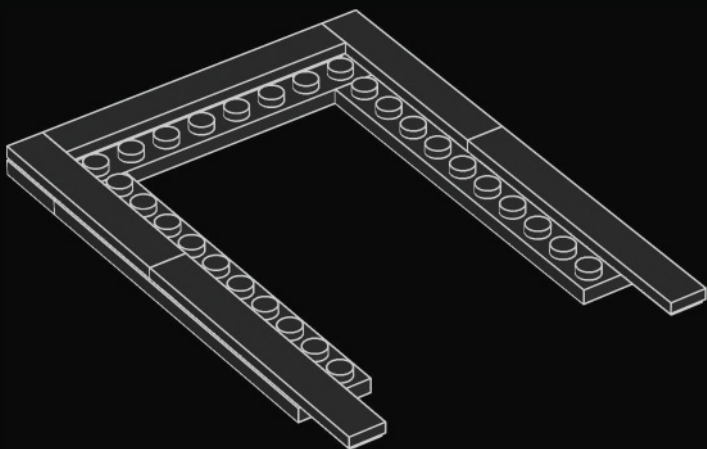
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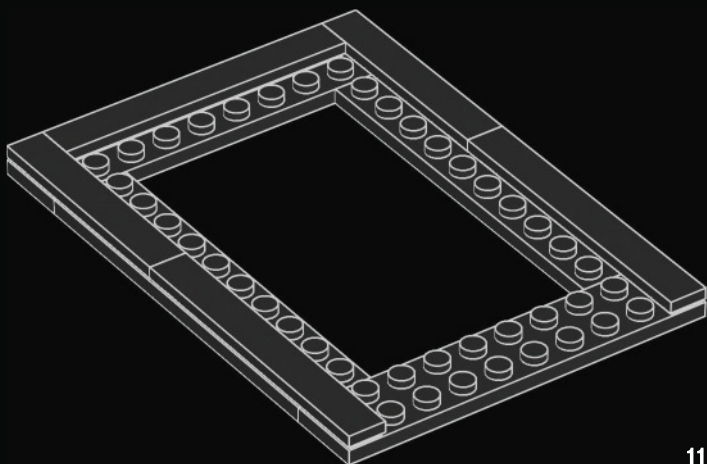


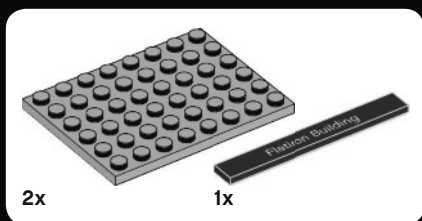


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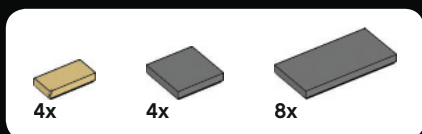
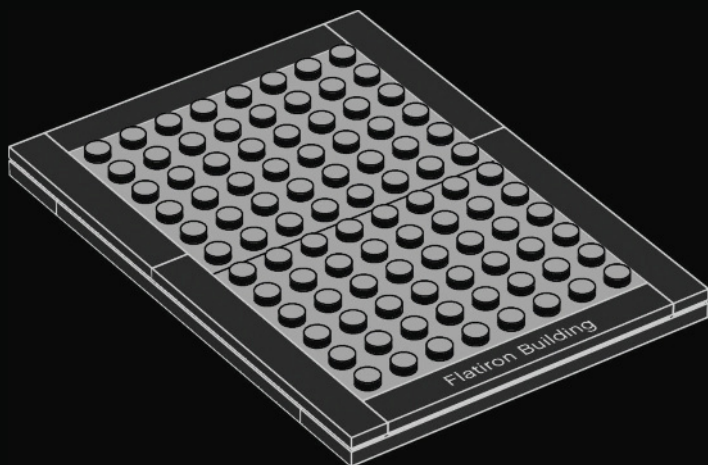


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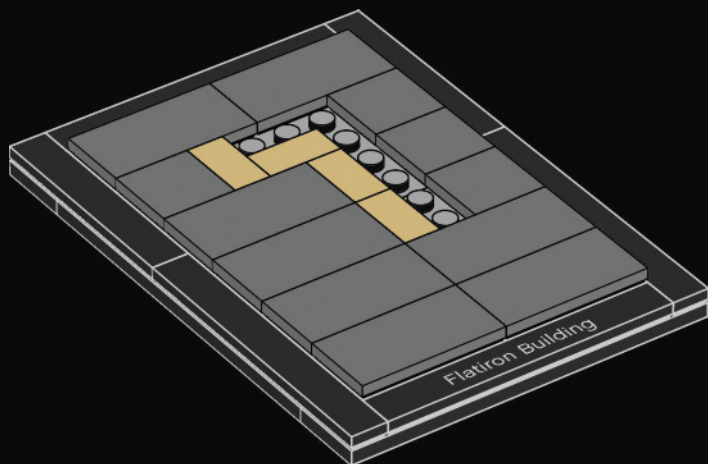




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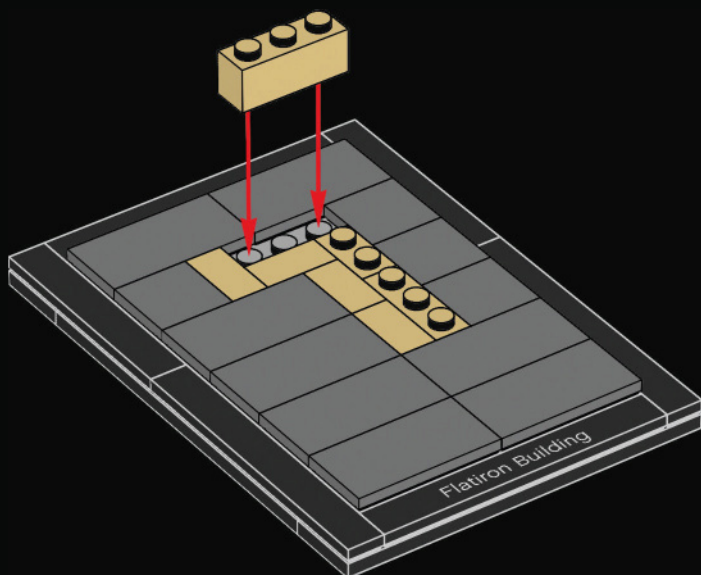


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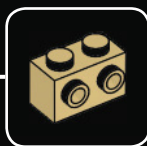
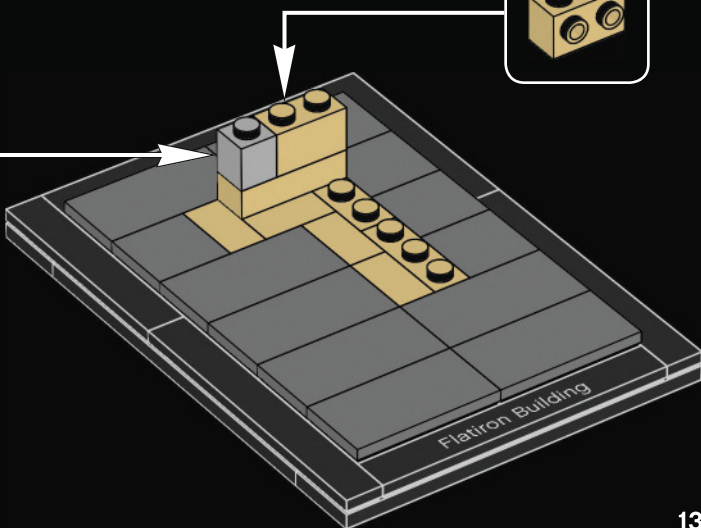


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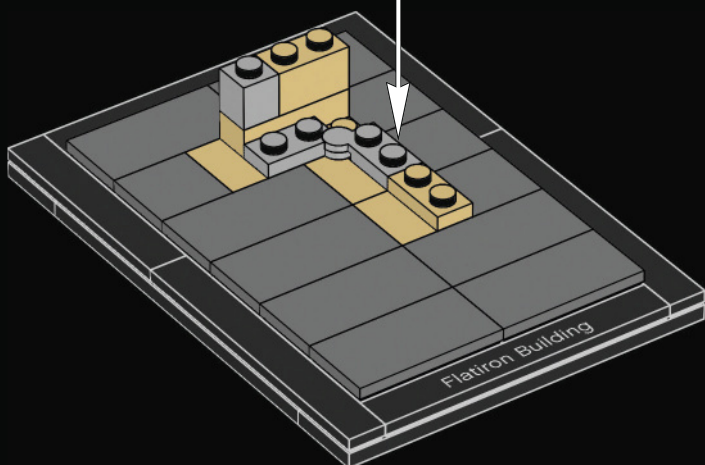


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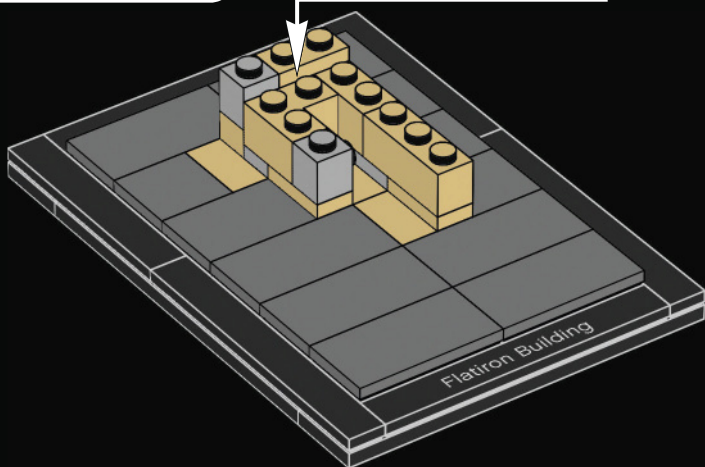
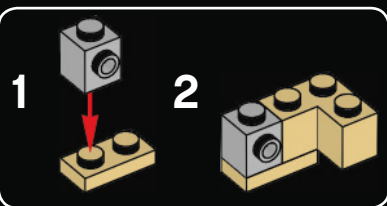


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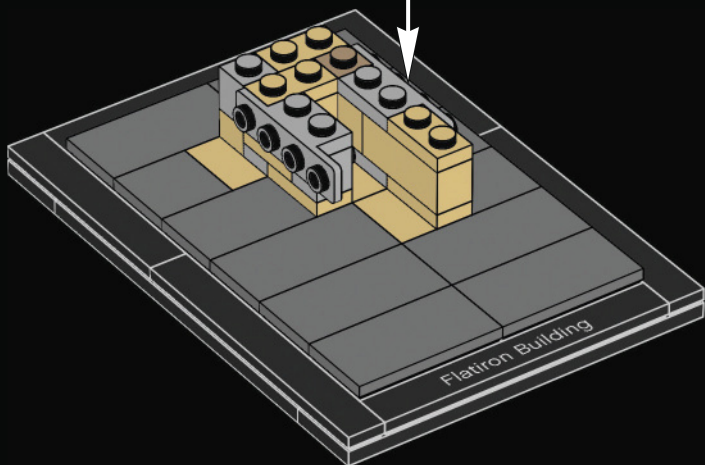
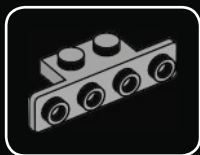


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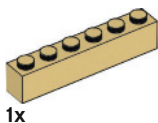


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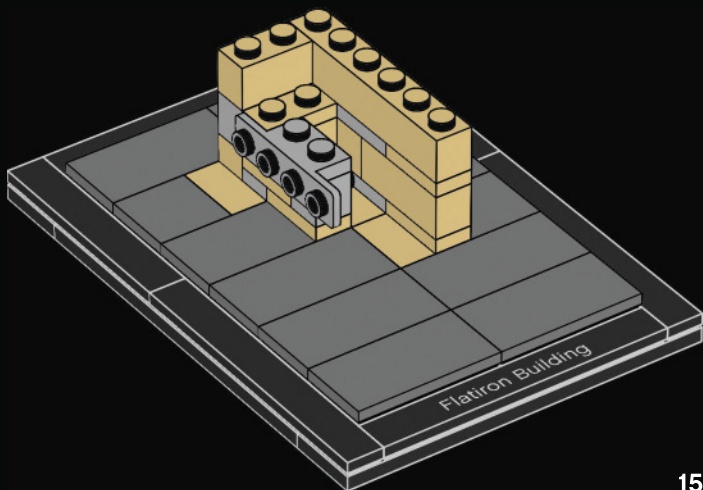


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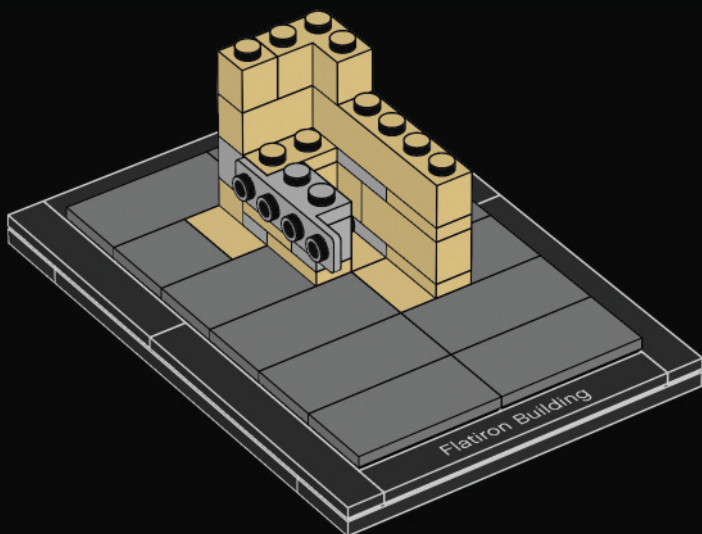


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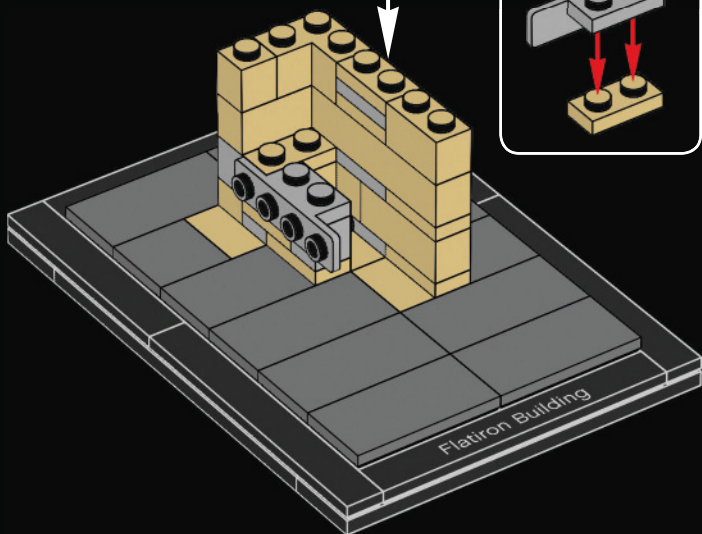


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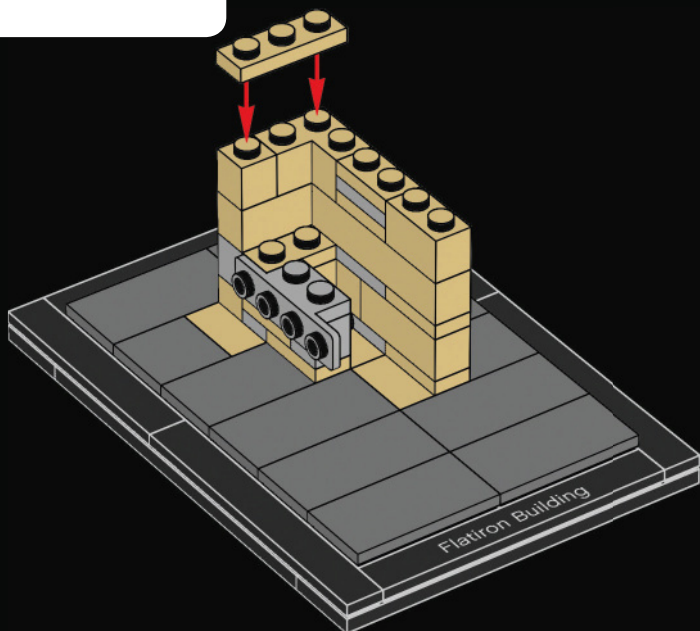
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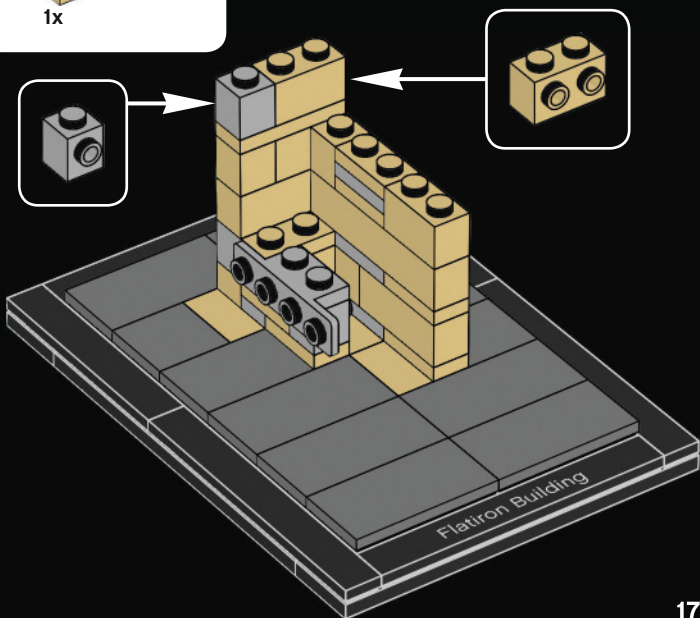


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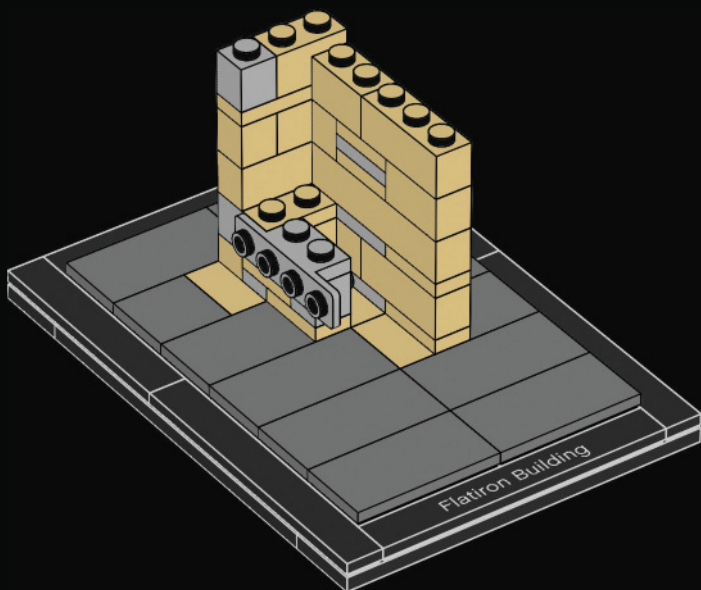


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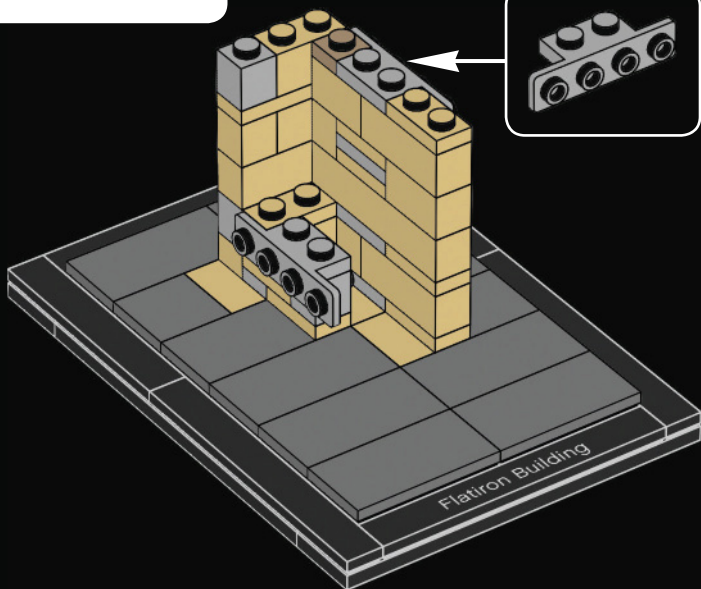


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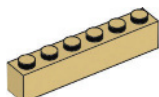
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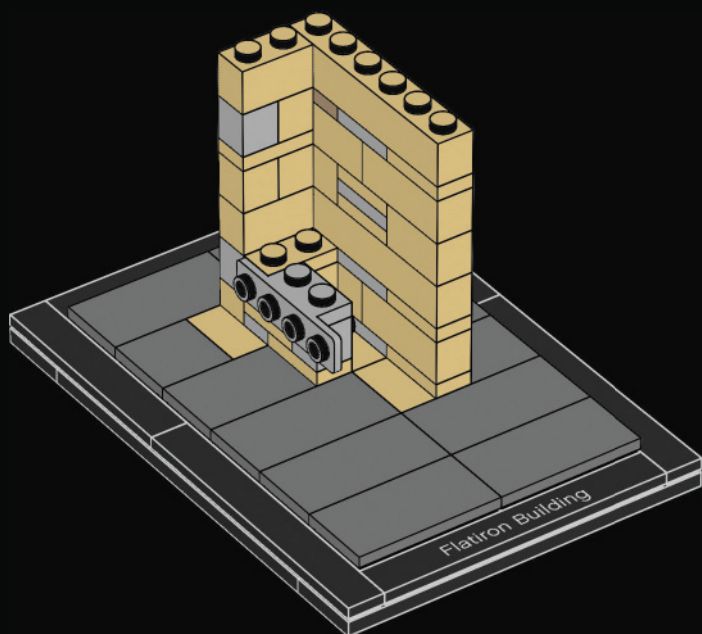


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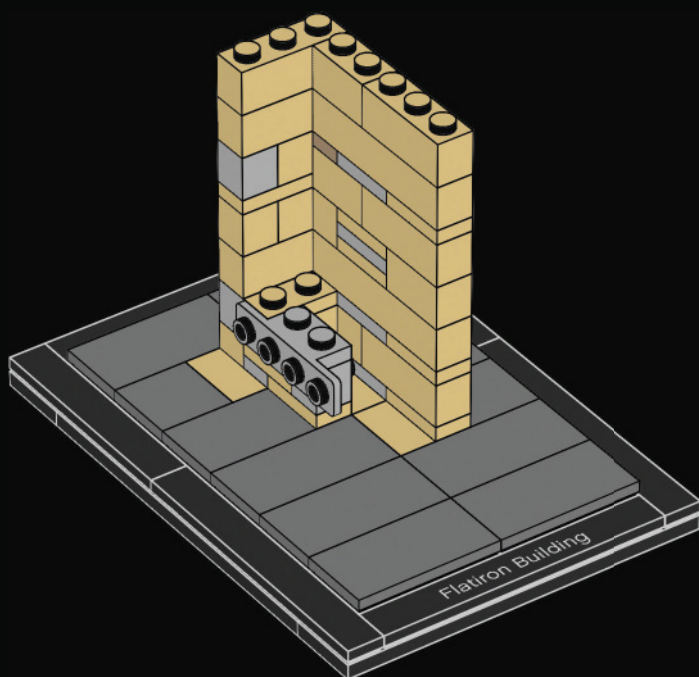


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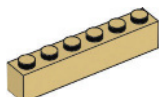
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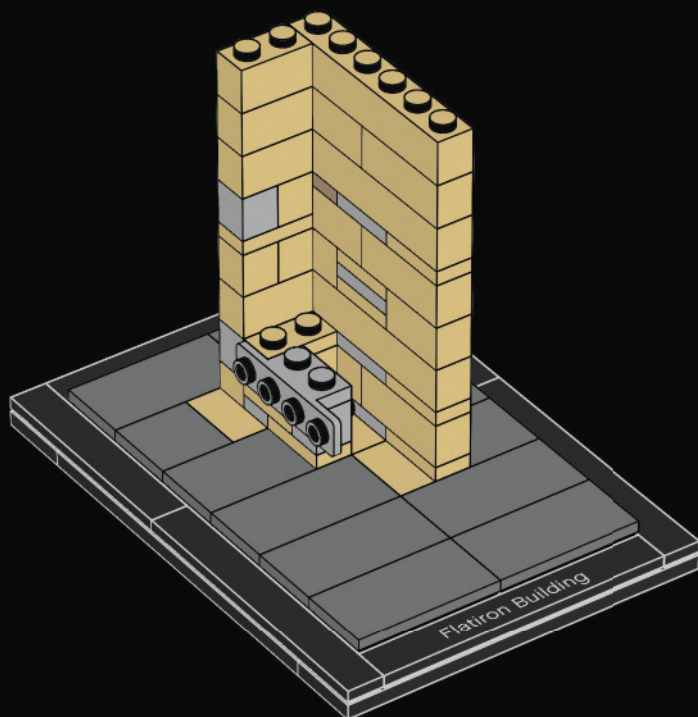


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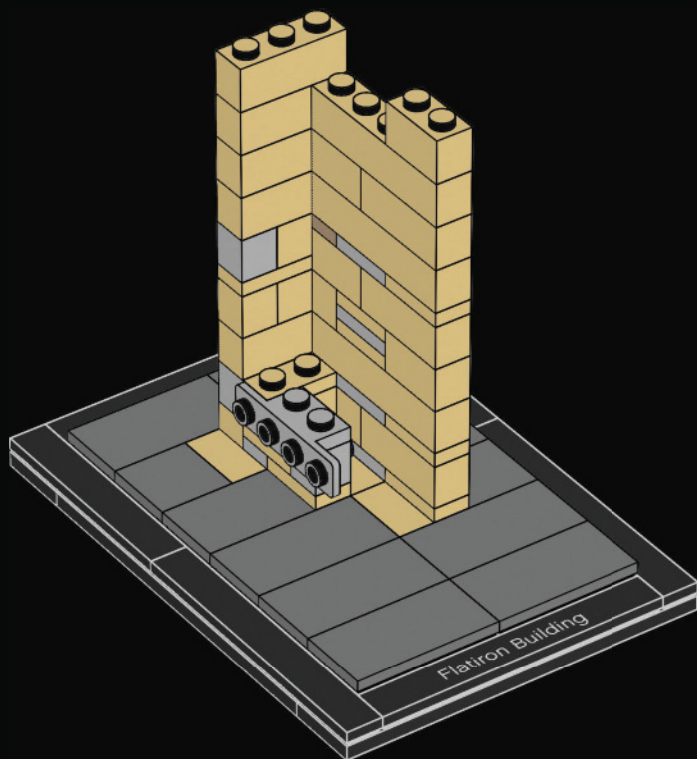


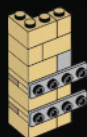
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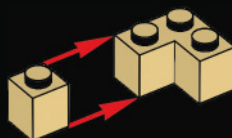
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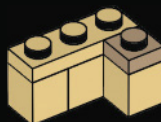
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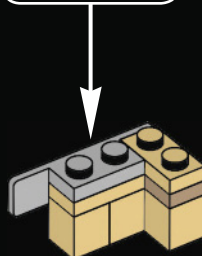
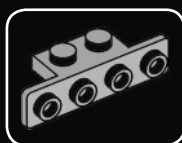
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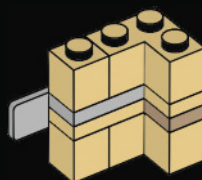
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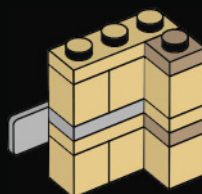
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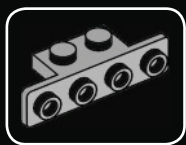


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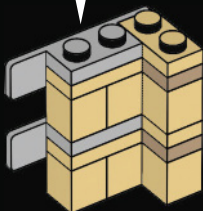


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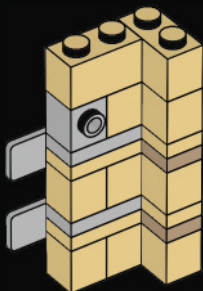




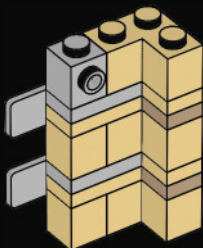
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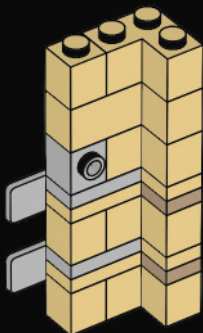
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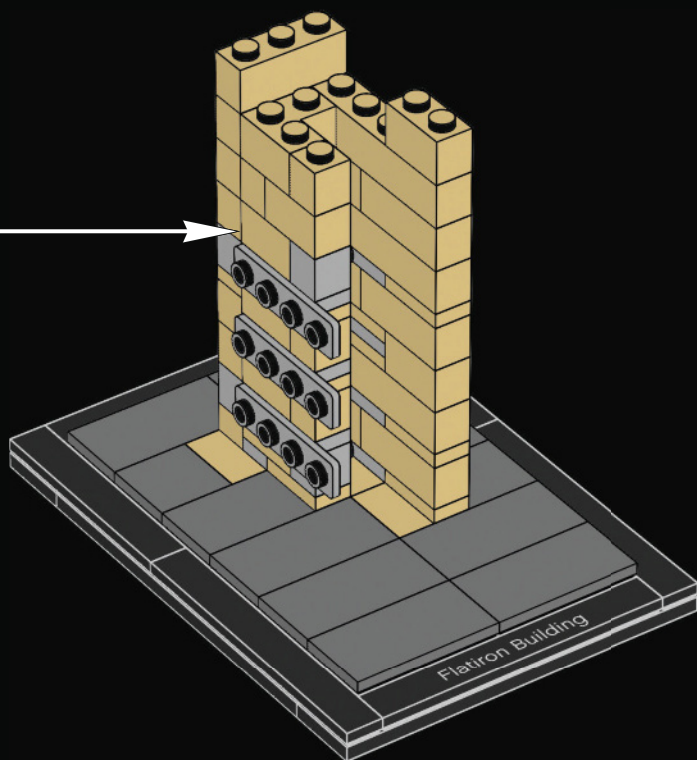


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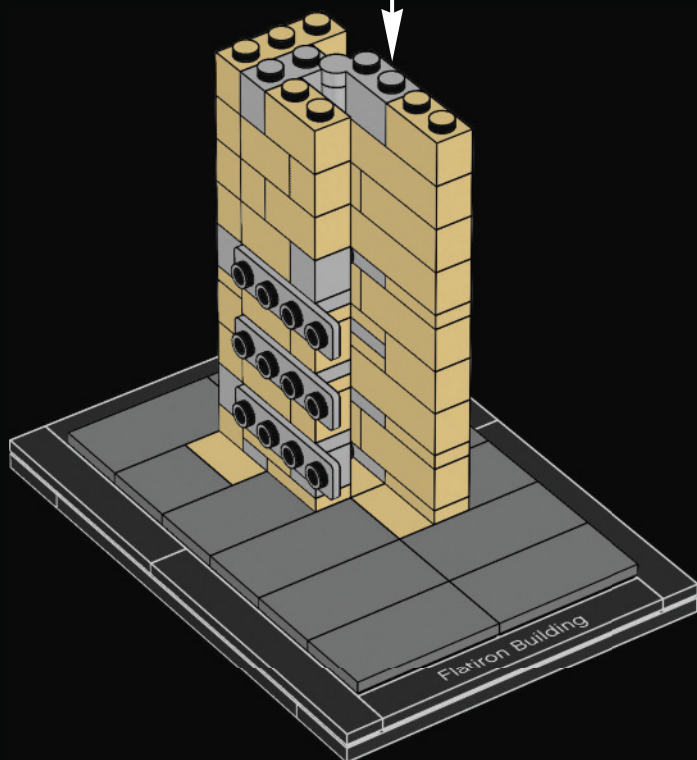
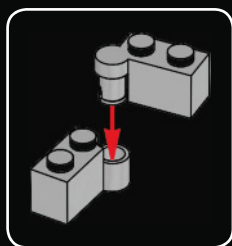


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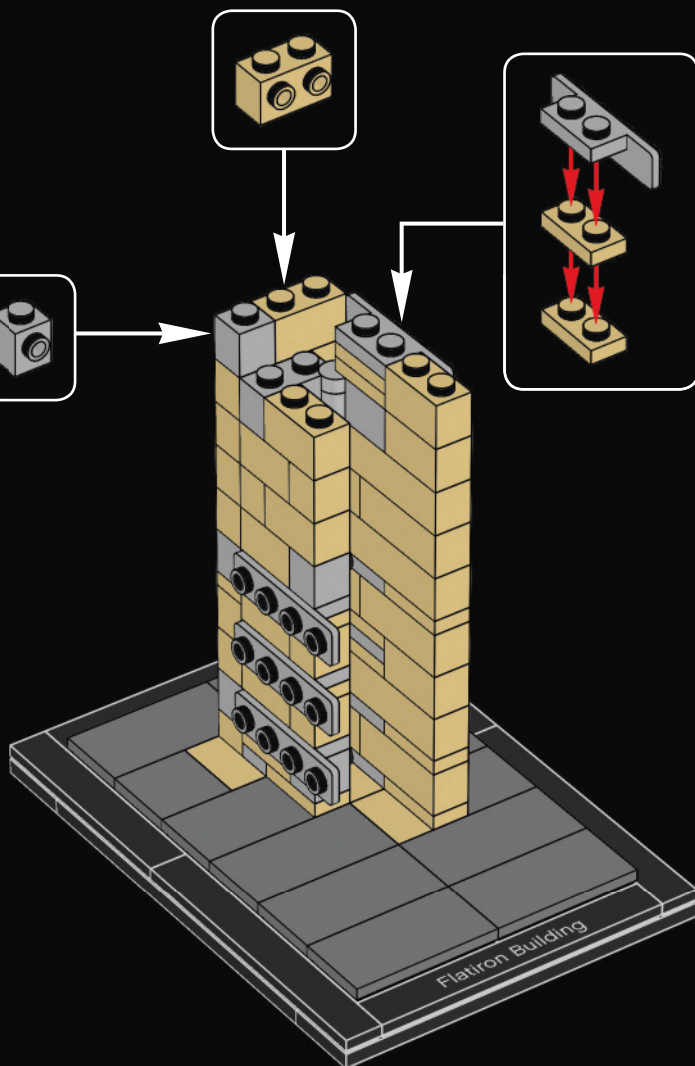


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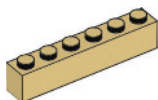
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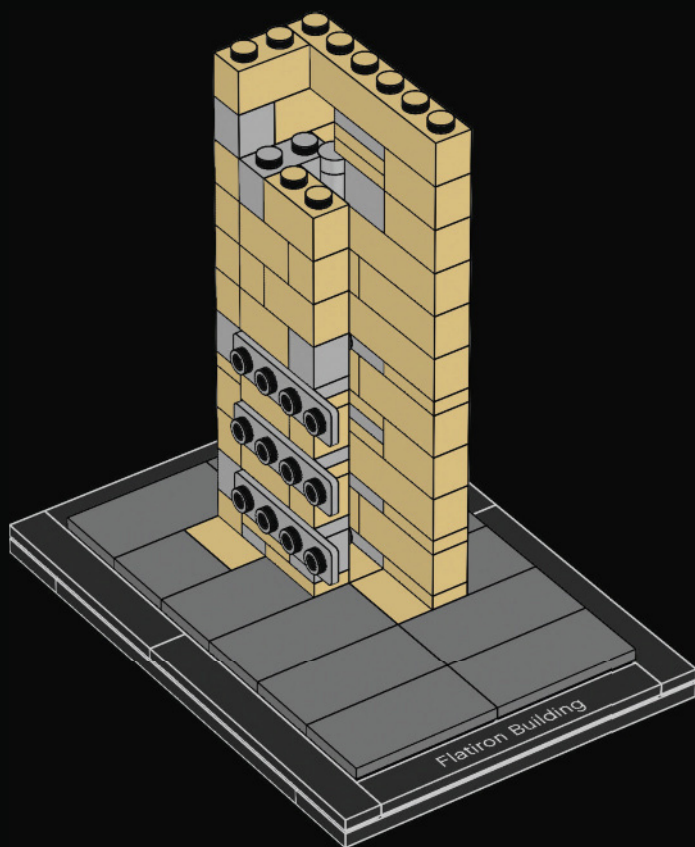


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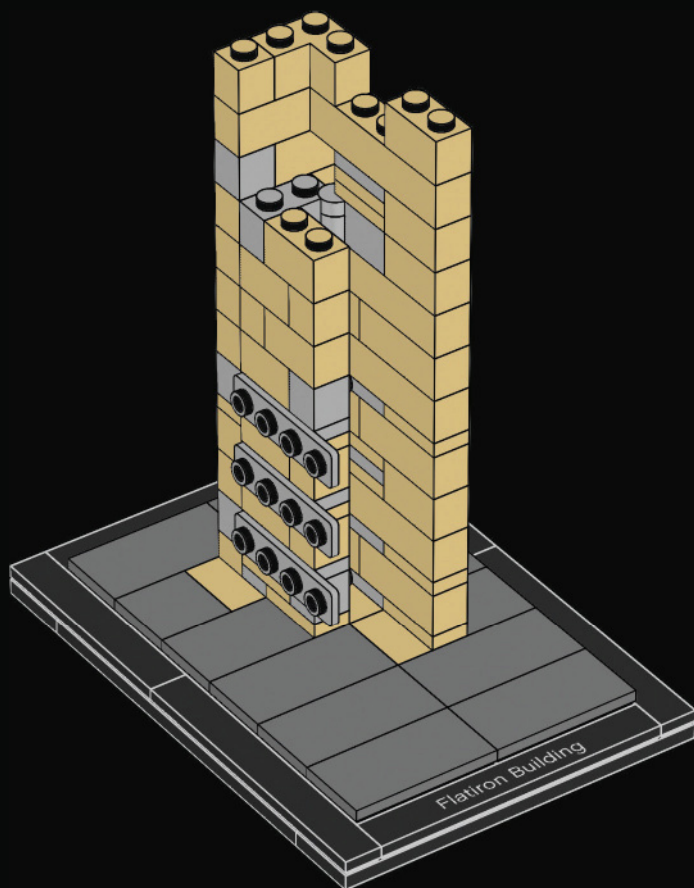


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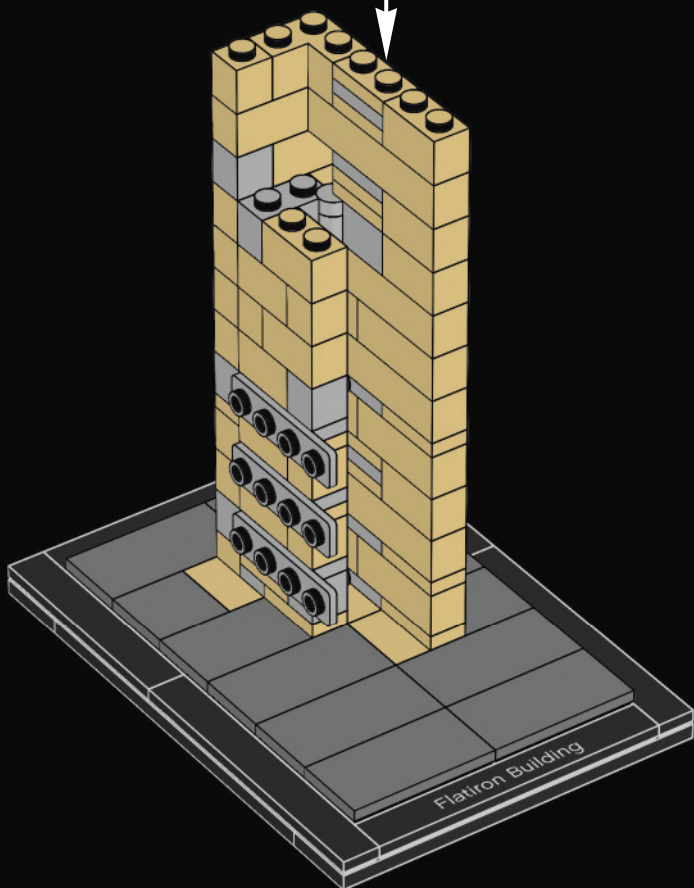
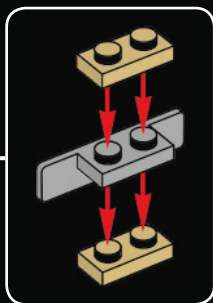


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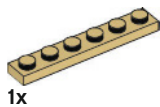
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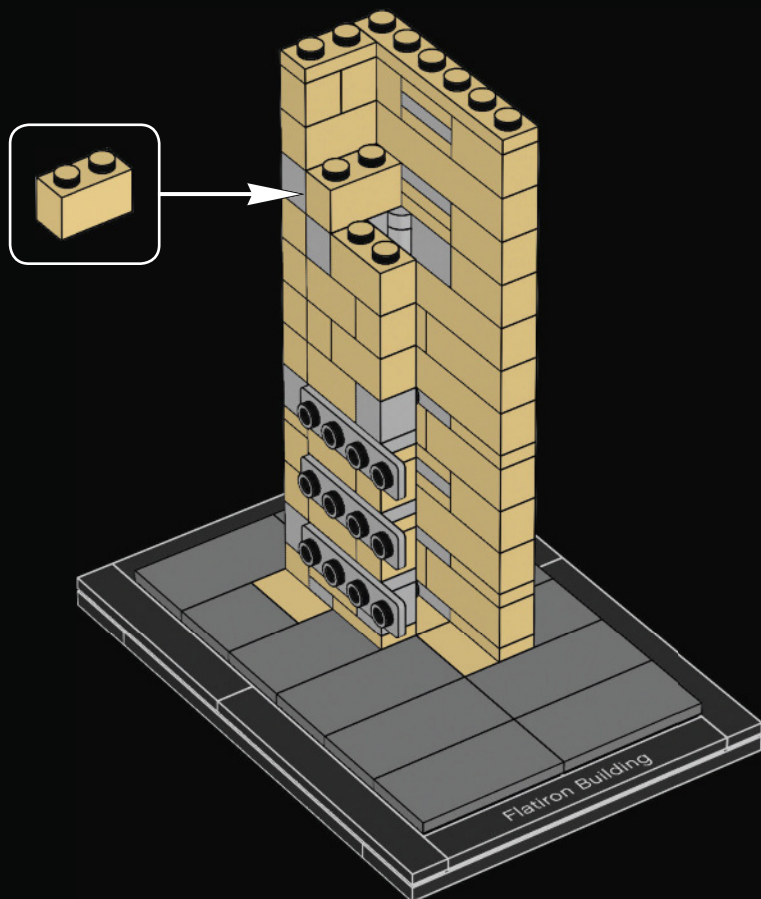


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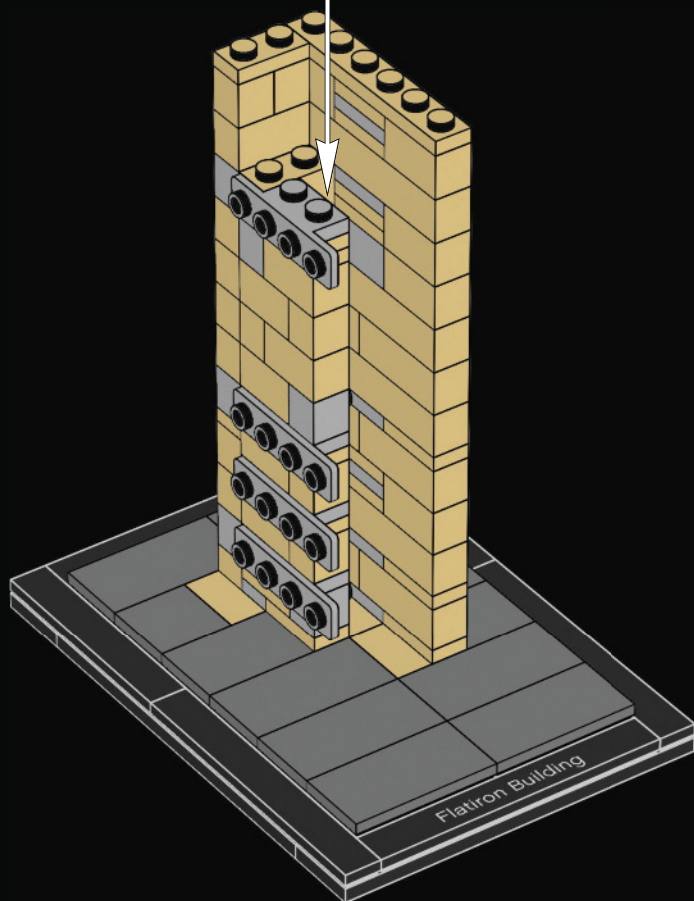
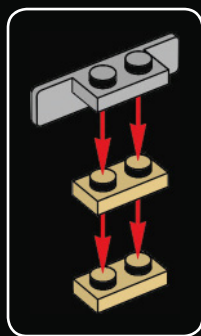


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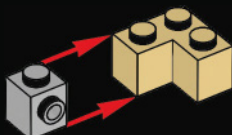


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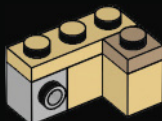


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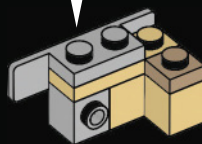
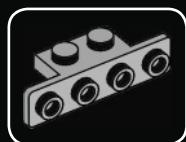
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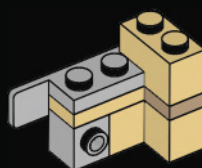
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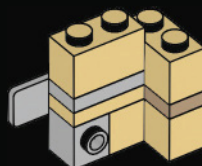
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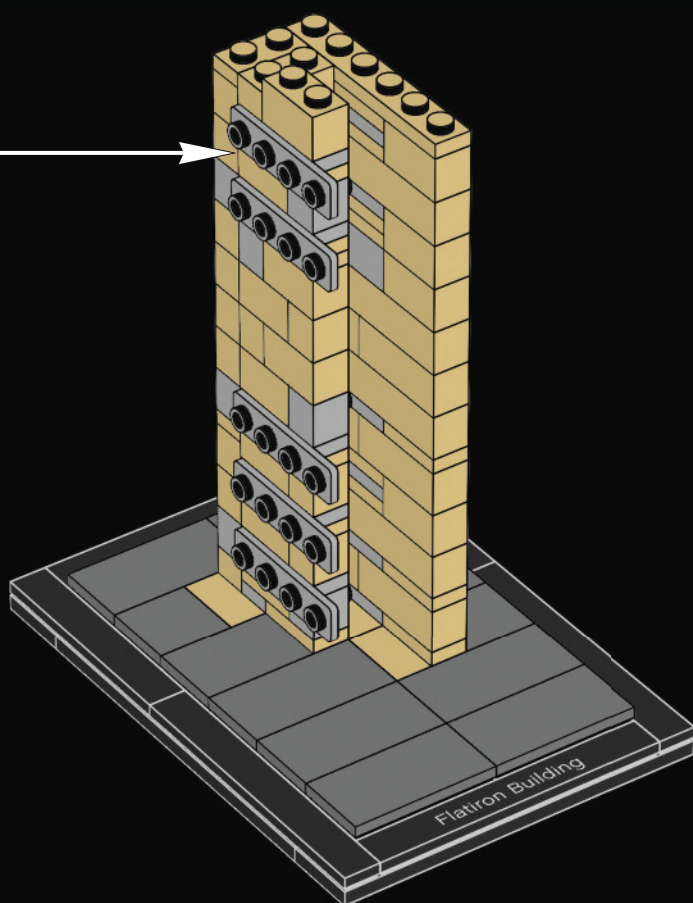


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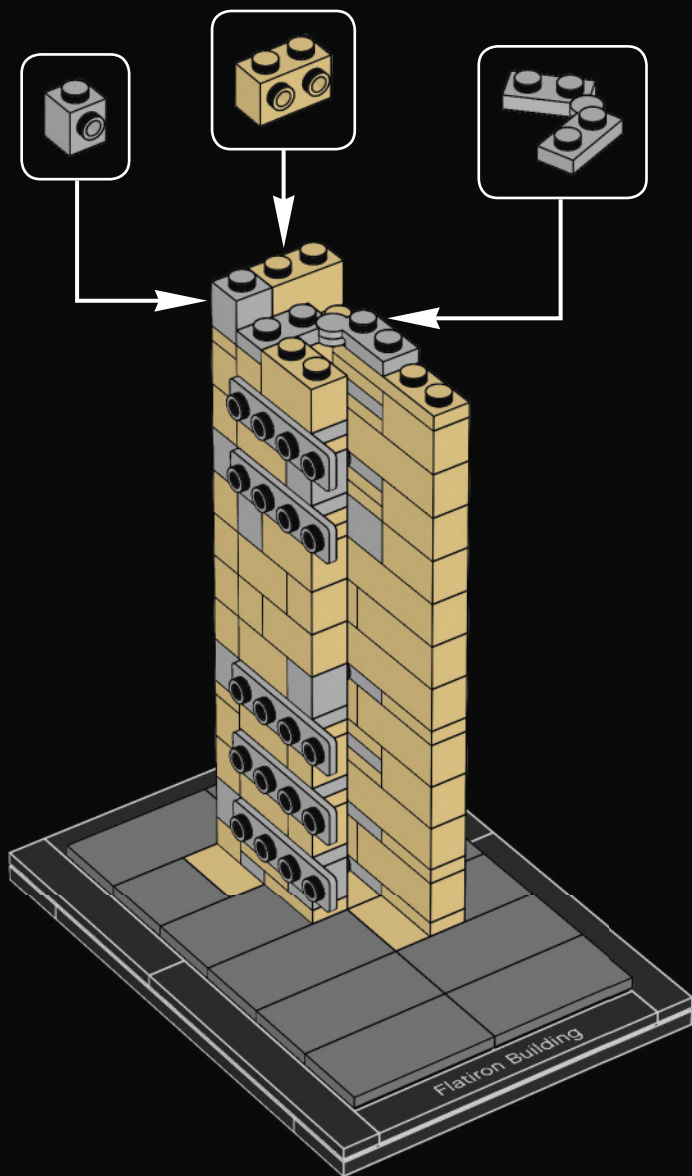


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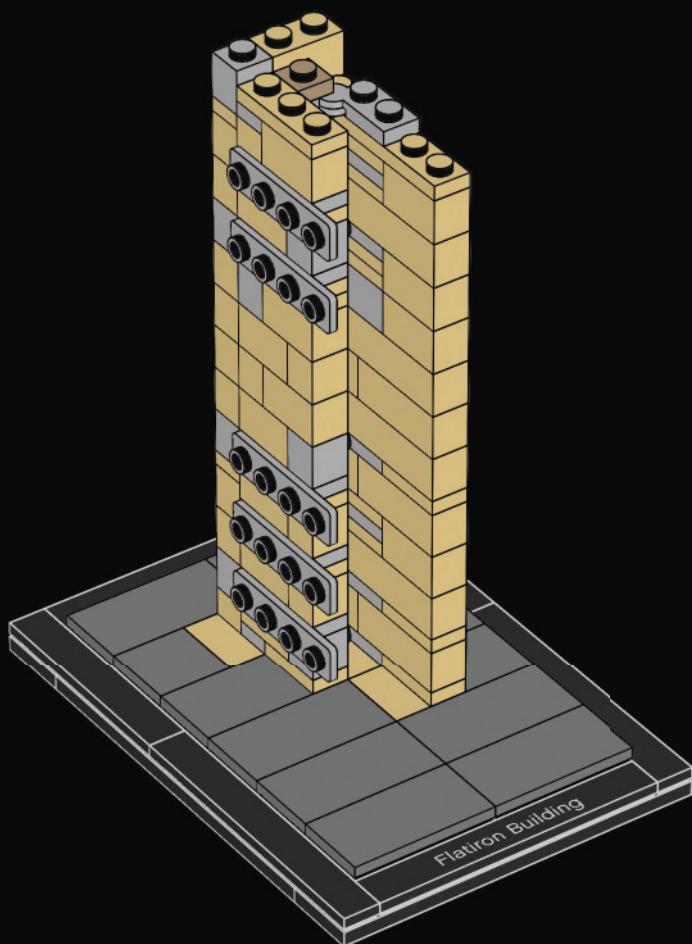


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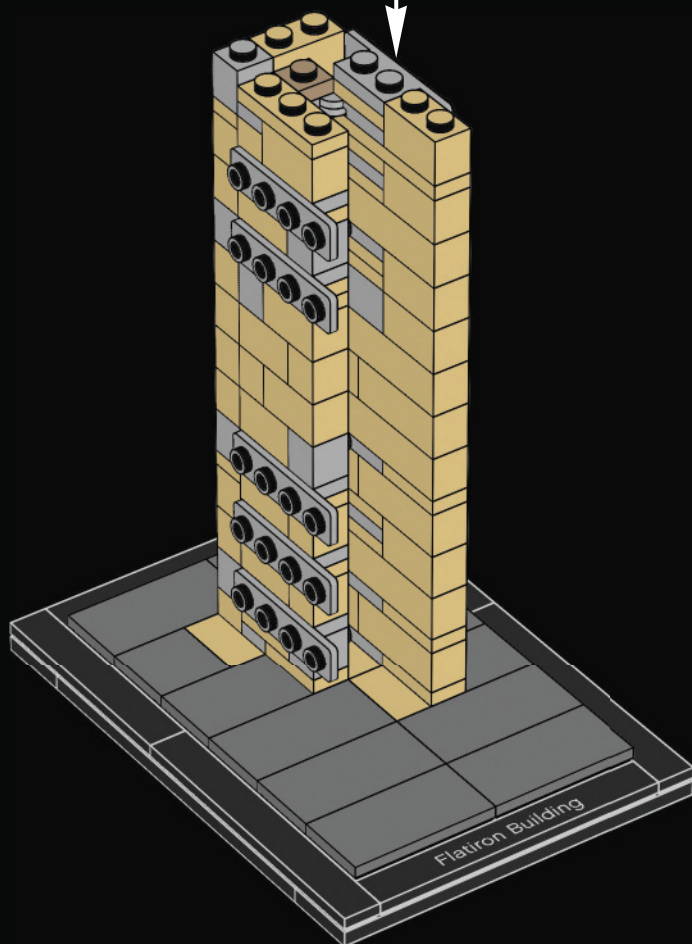
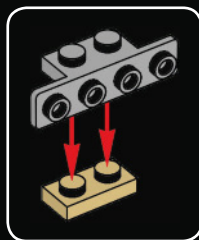


1x



1x

34



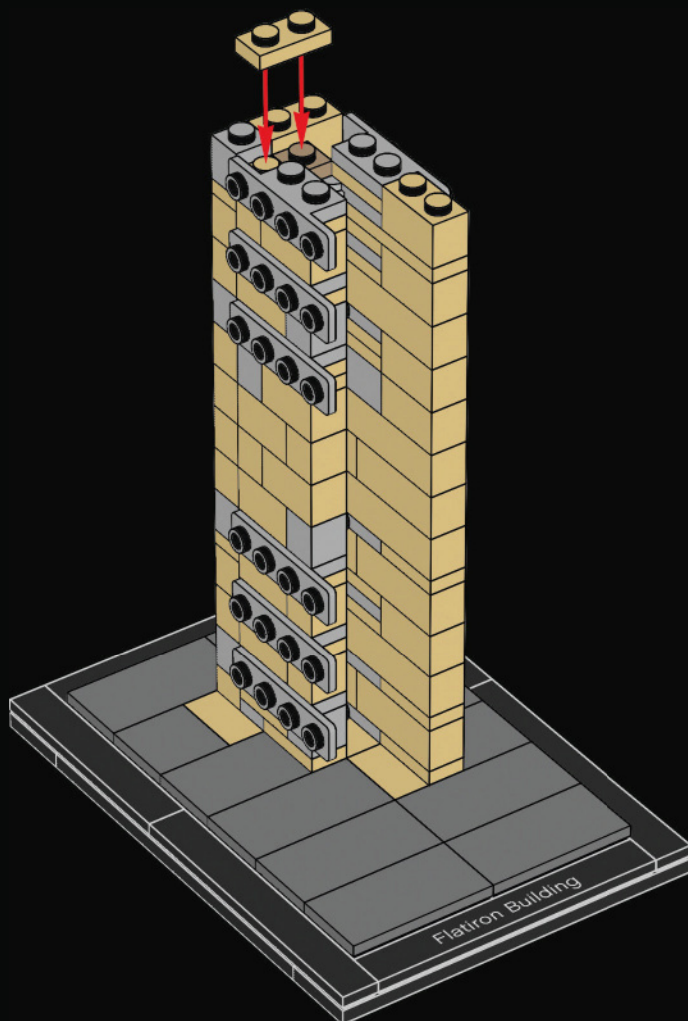


1x



1x

35



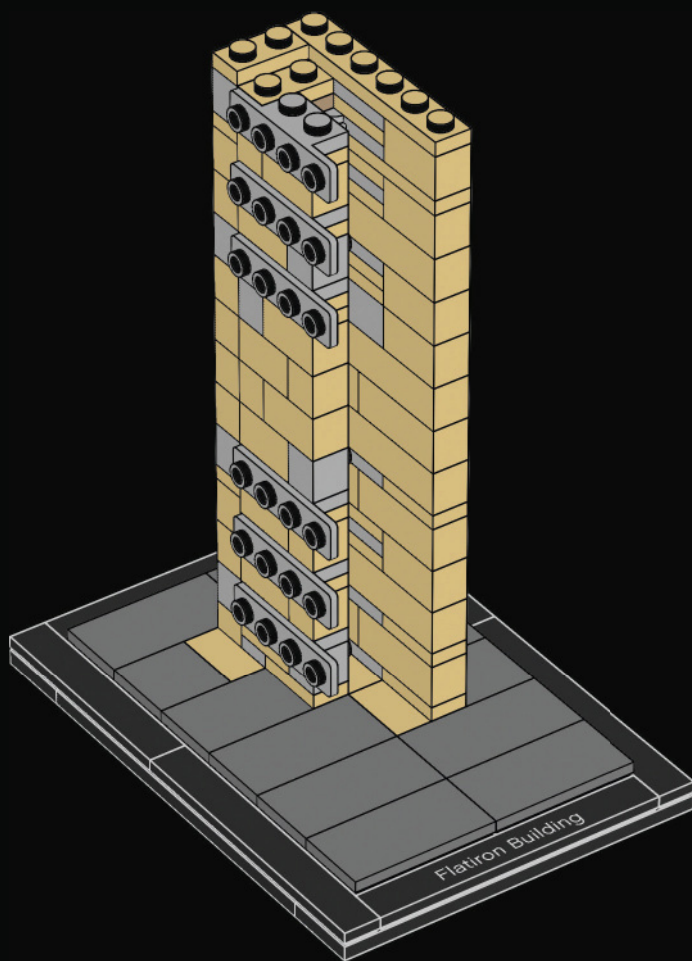


1x



1x

36



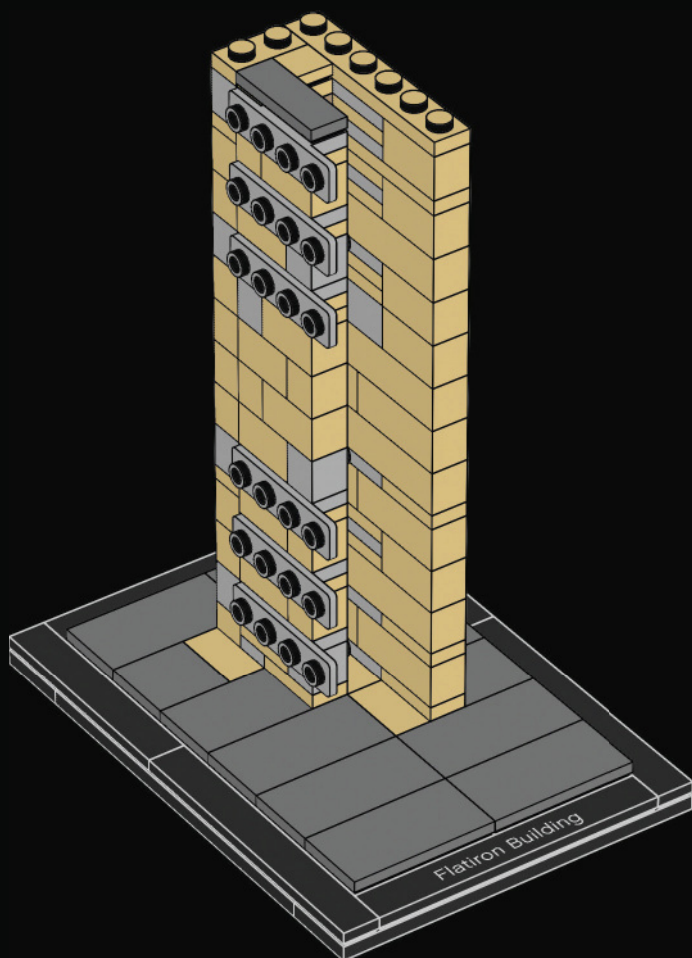


1x



1x

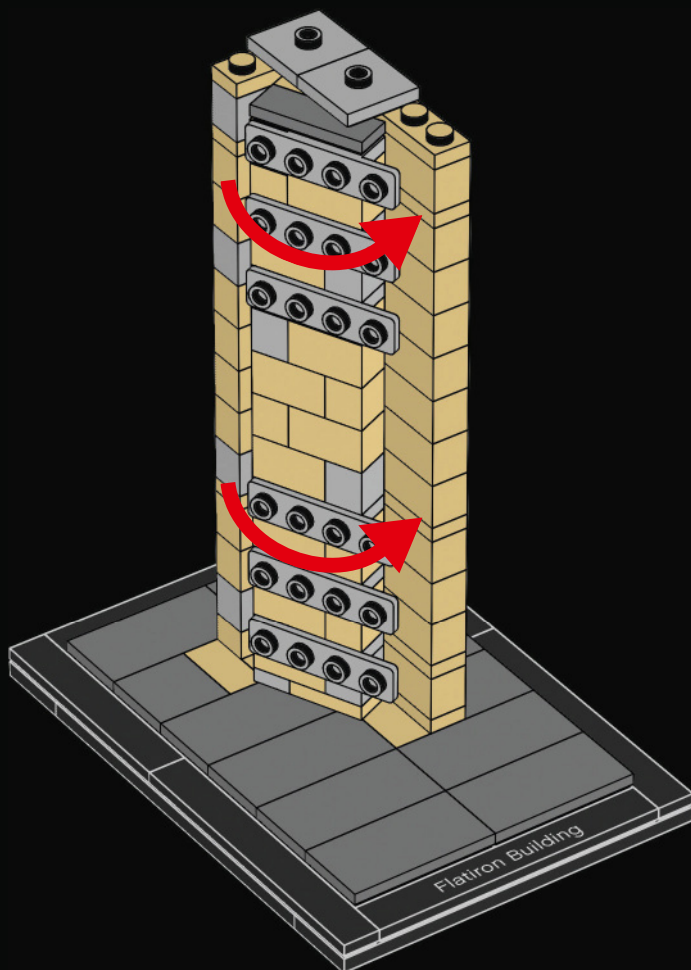
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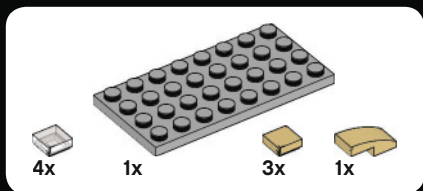




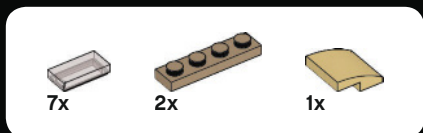
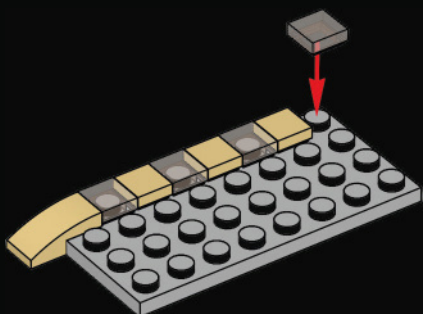
2x

38

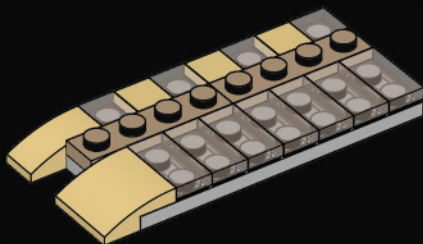




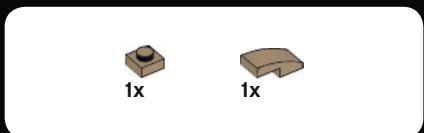
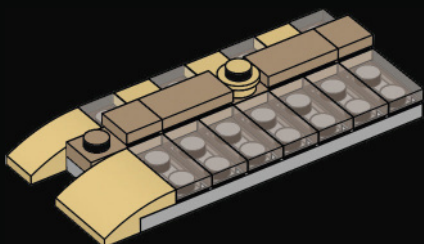
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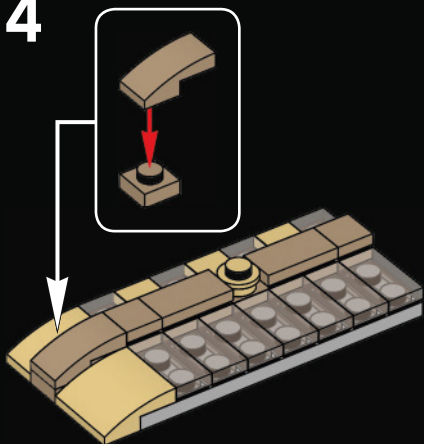
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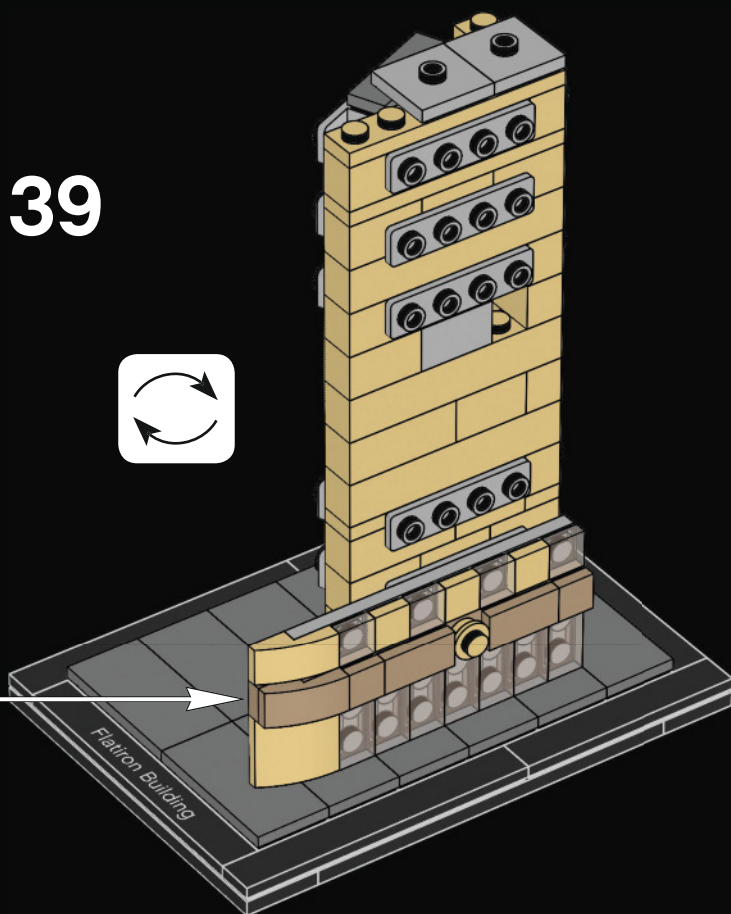
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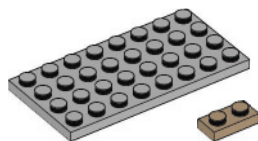
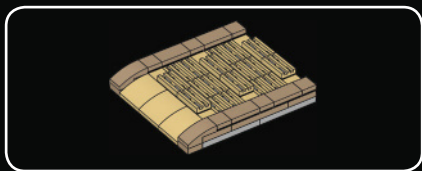


4



39

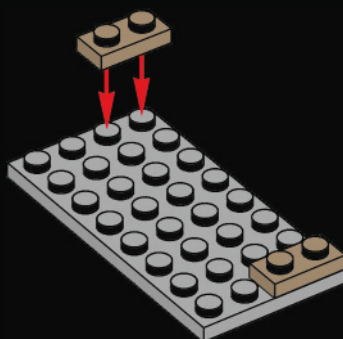




1x

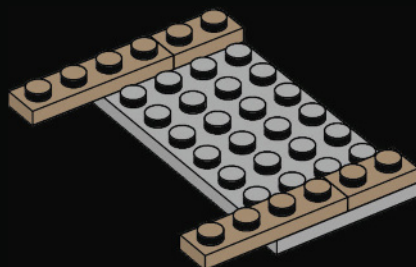
2x

1



2x

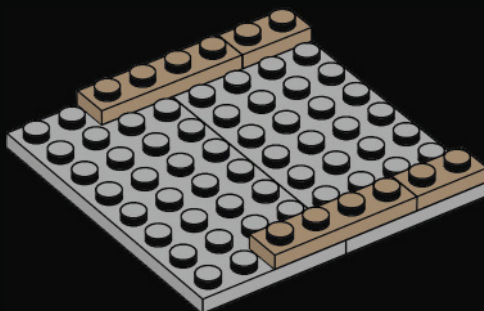
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1x

3

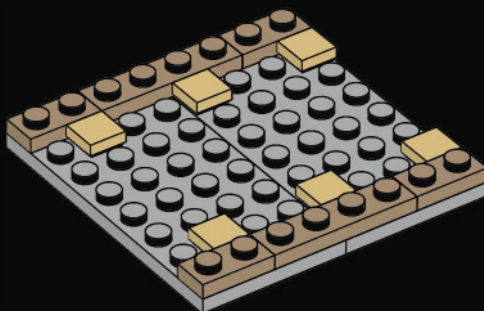


6x



2x

4



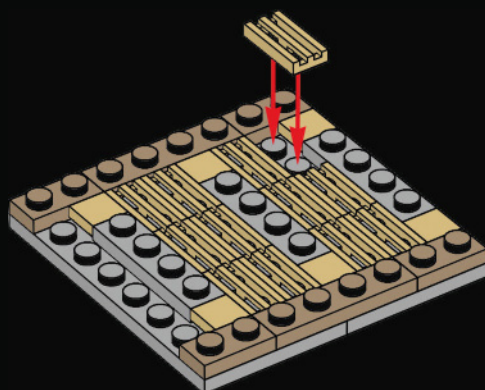


3x



12x

5

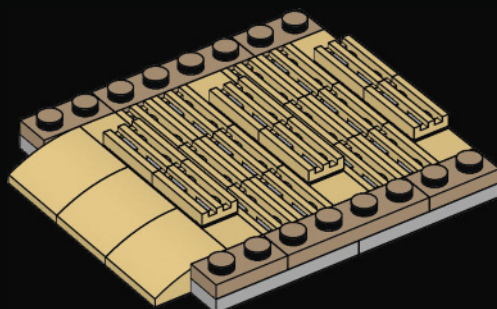


6x



3x

6



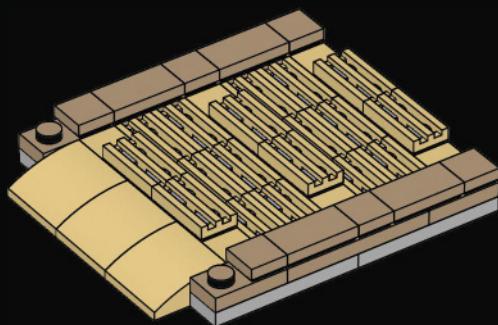


6x



4x

7

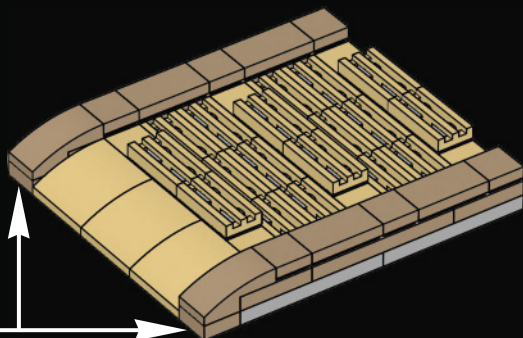


2x



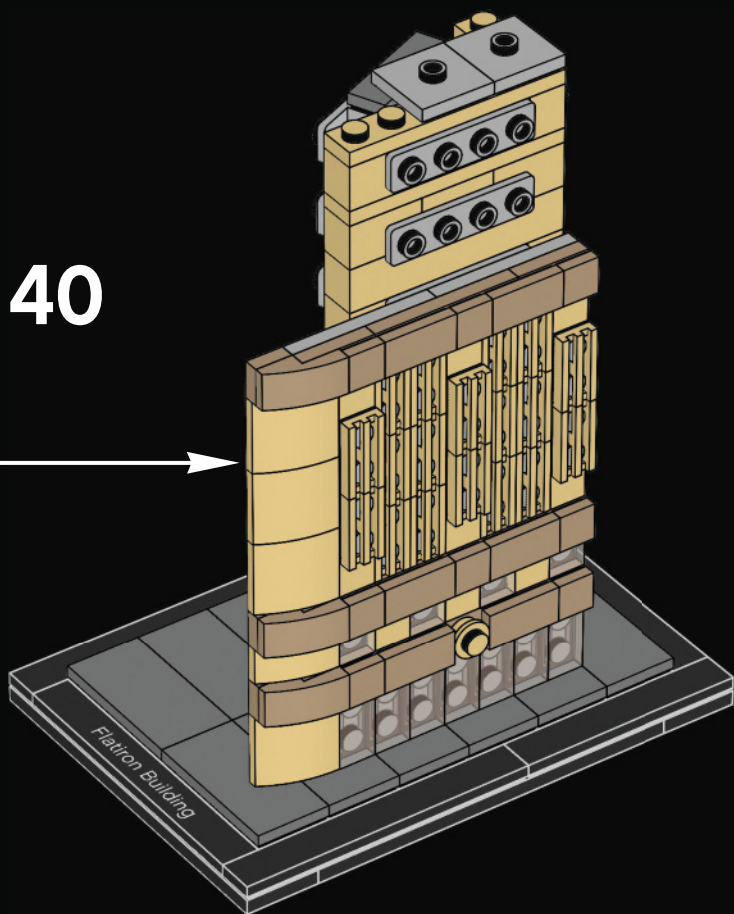
2x

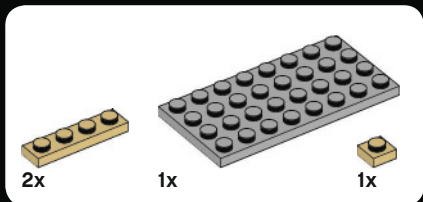
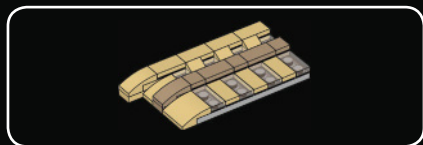
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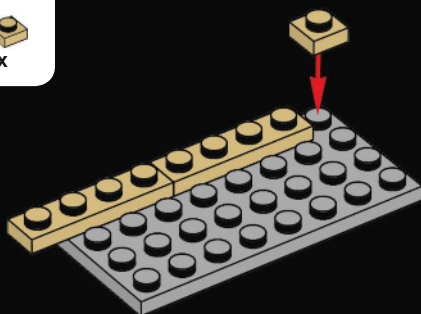
2x

40

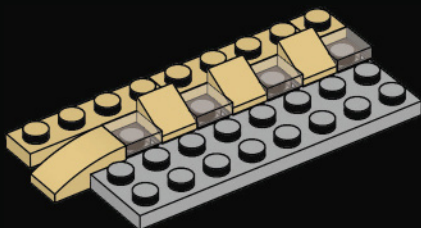


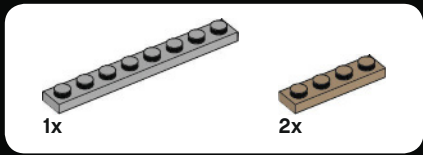


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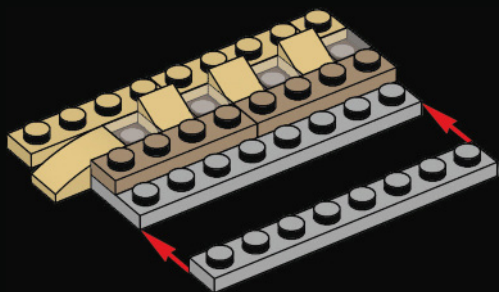


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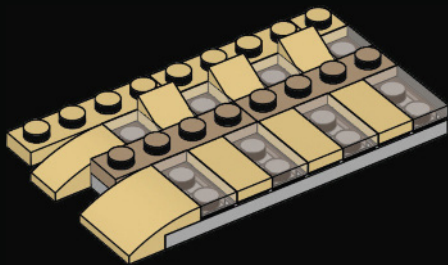


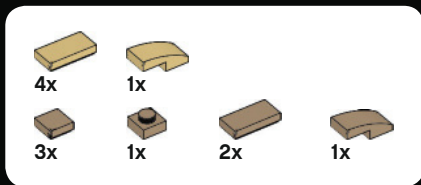


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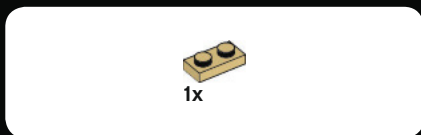
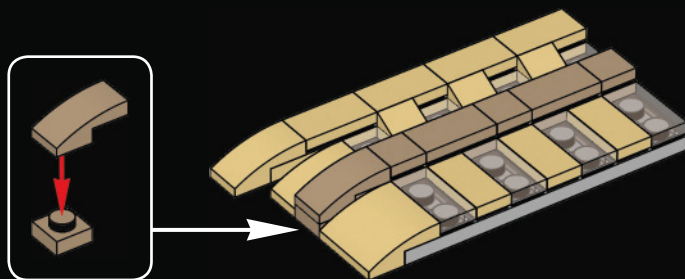


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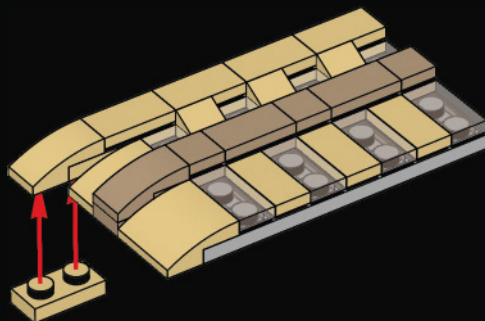




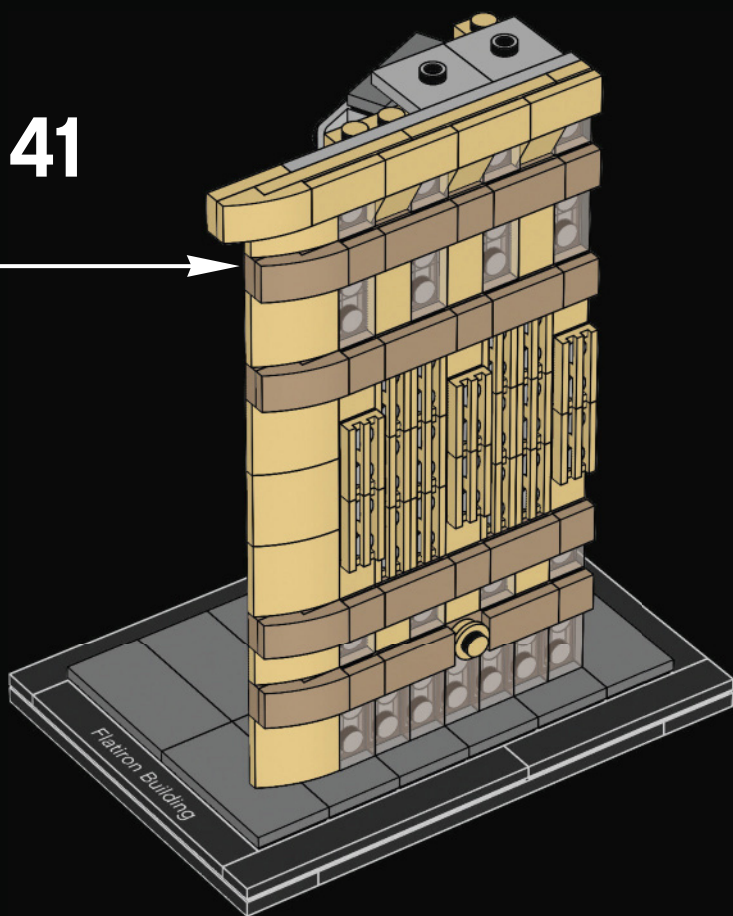
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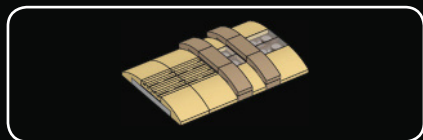


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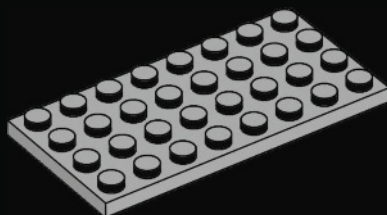
41





1x

1



2x



2x



2x

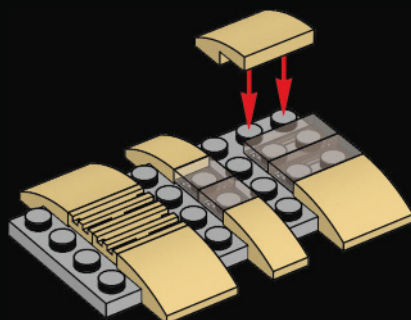


2x



4x

2



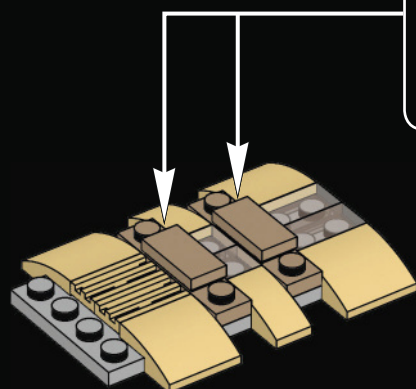


2x



2x

3



2x

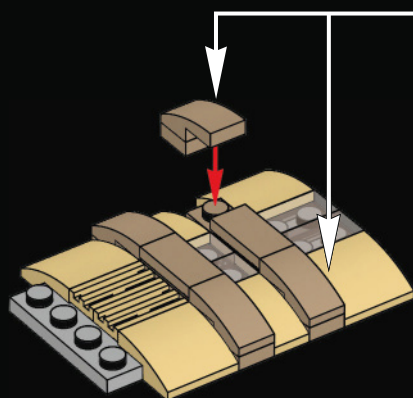


4x



4x

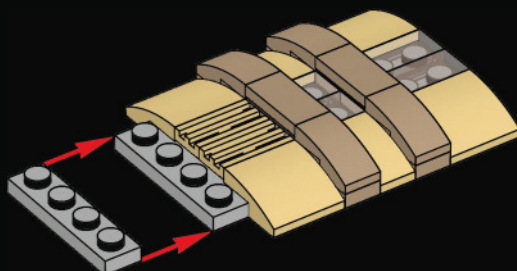
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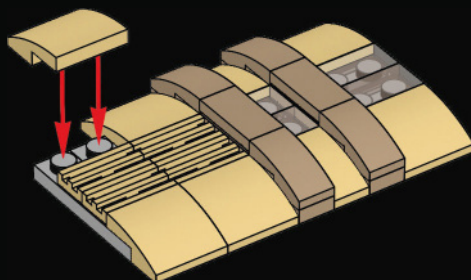
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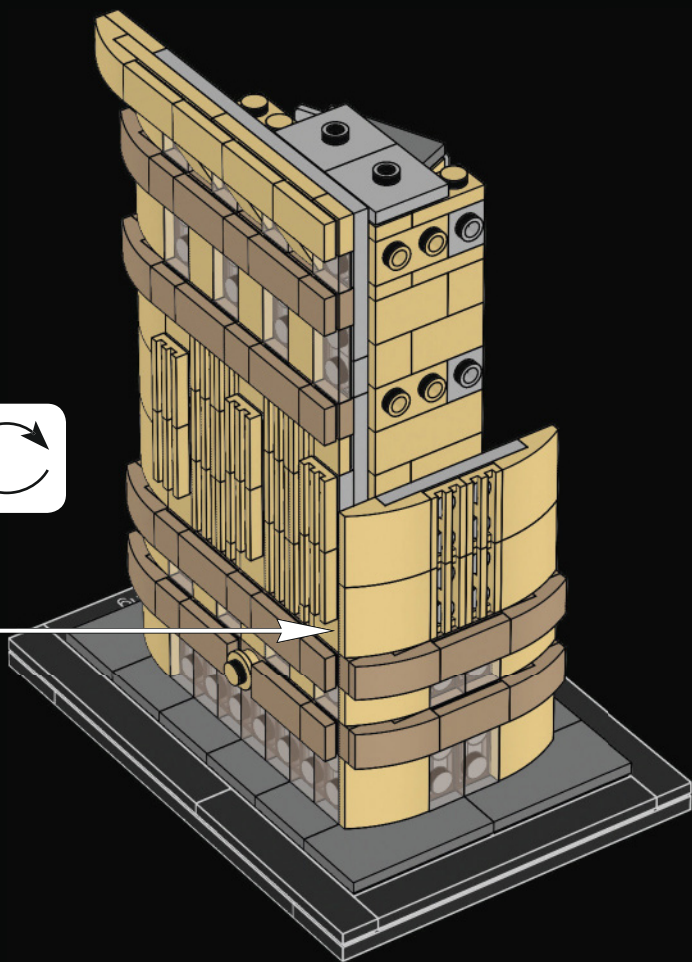
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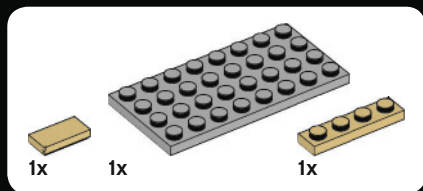
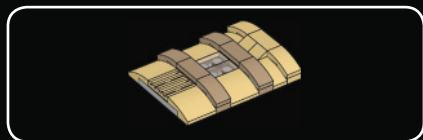


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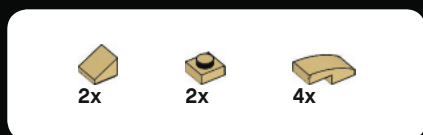
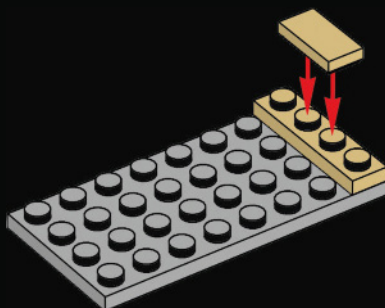


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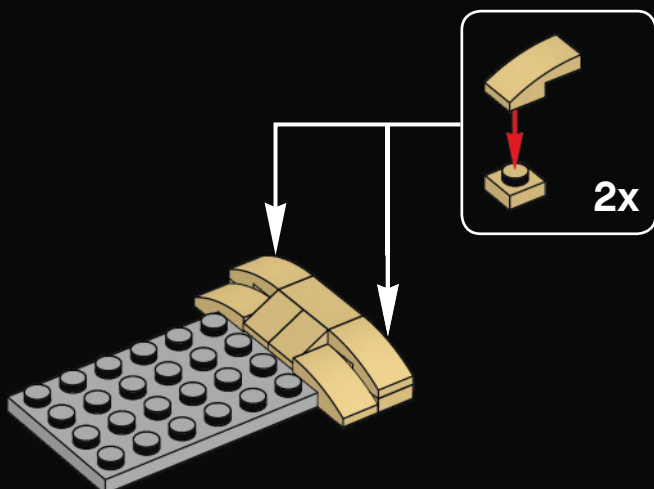




1



2





2x

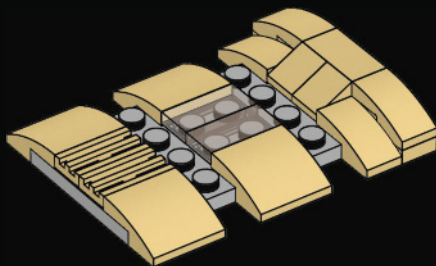


2x

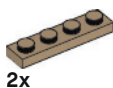


4x

3

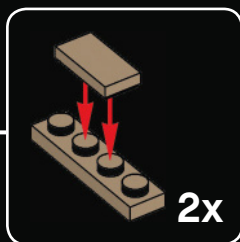
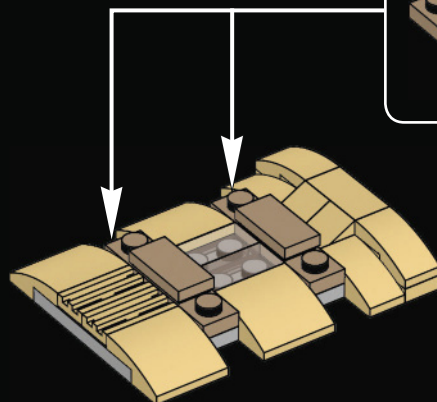


2x



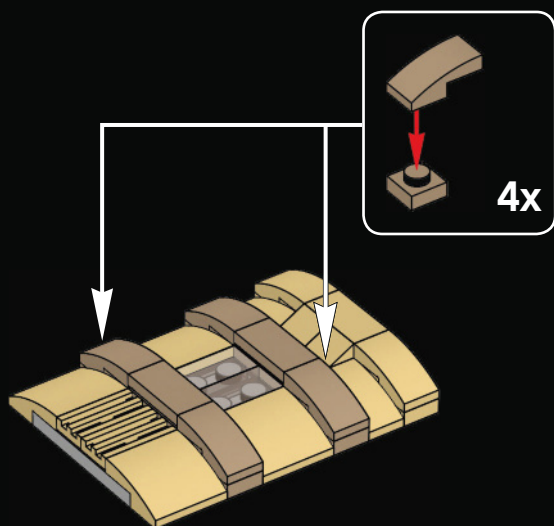
2x

4

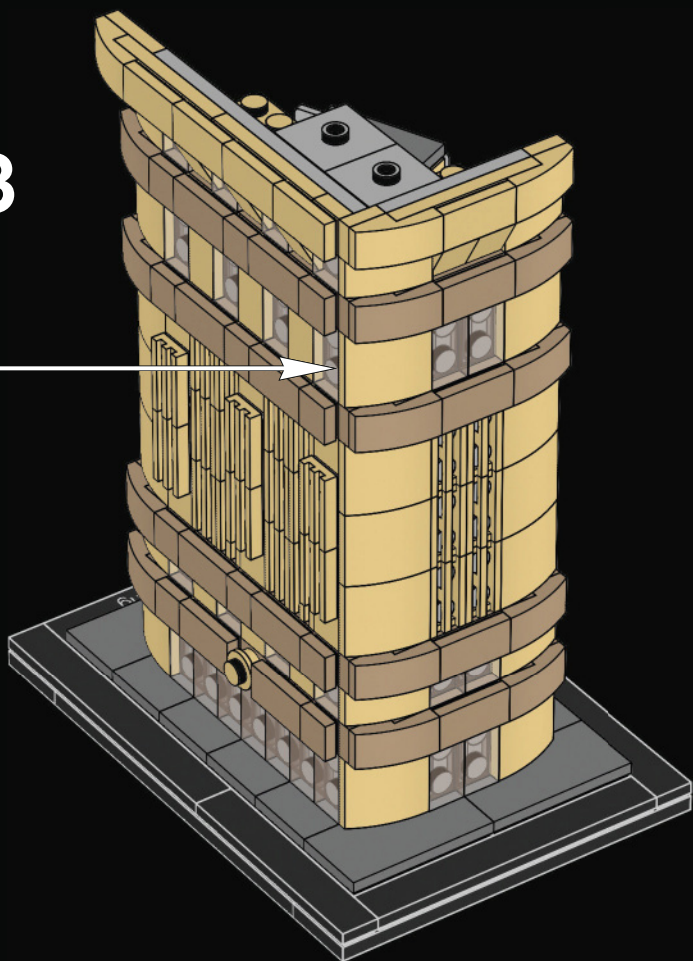


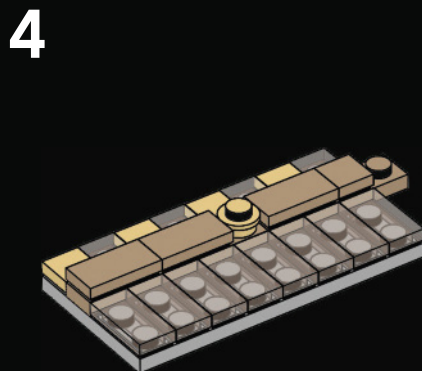
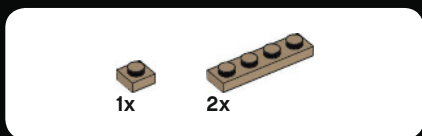
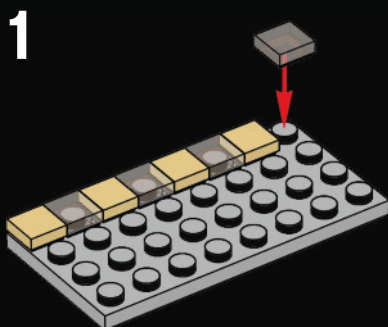
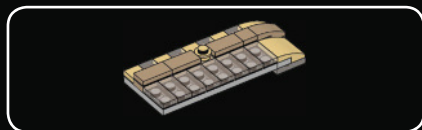


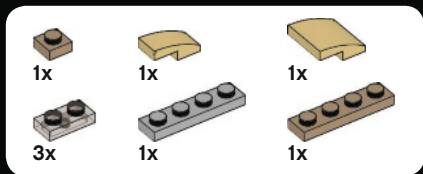
5



43

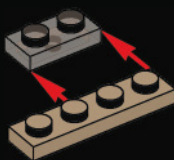






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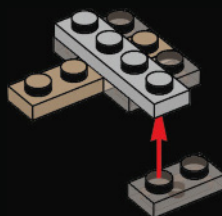
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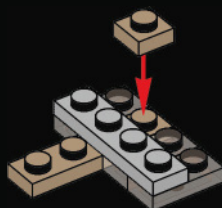
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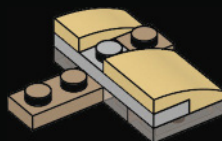
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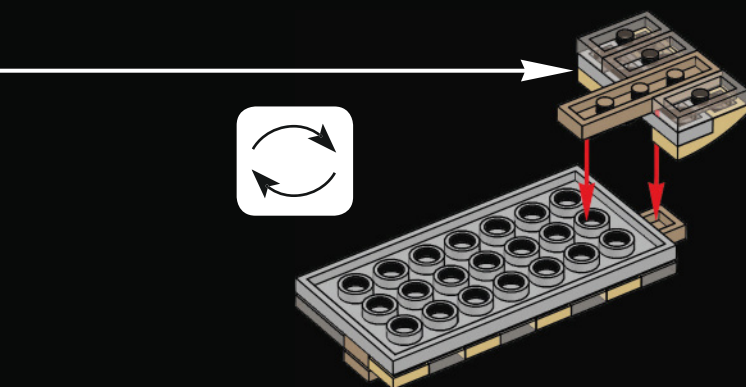


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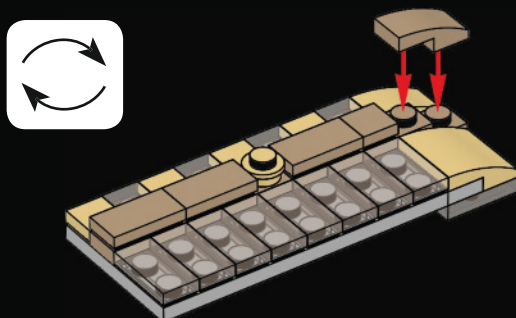


5

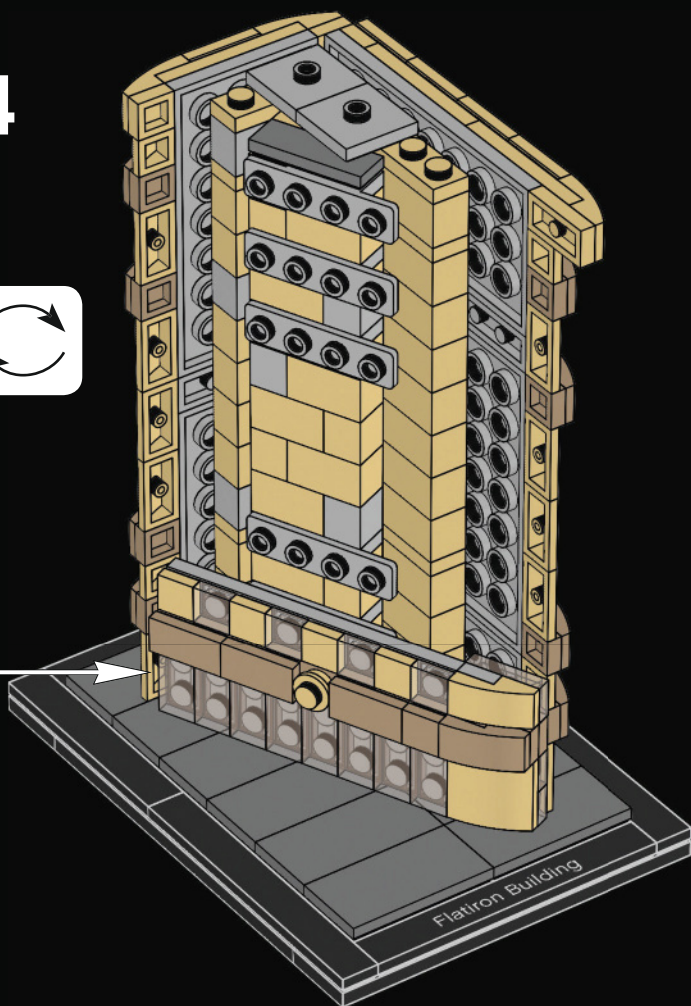


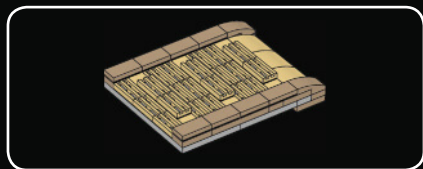


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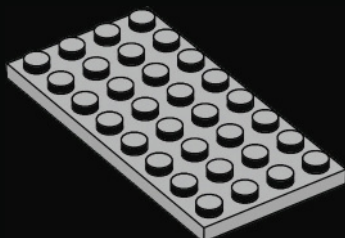
44





1x

1

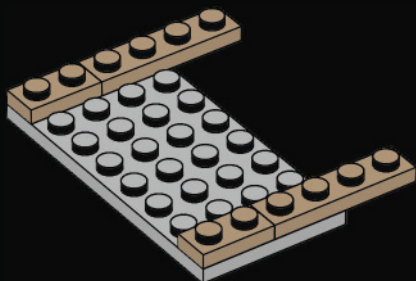


2x



2x

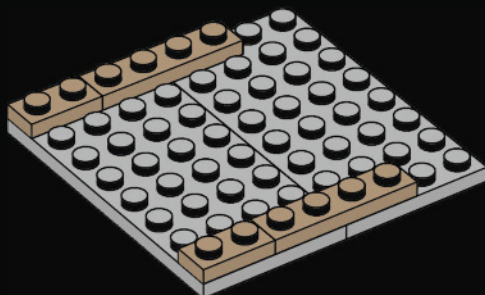
2





1x

3

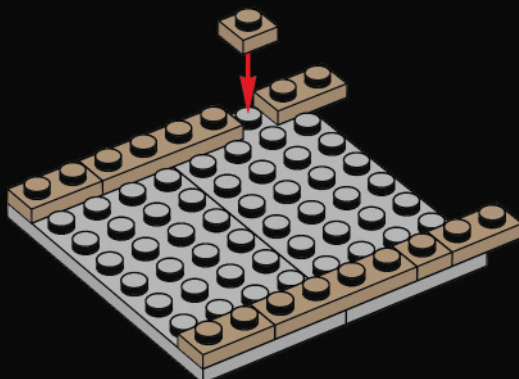


2x



2x

4



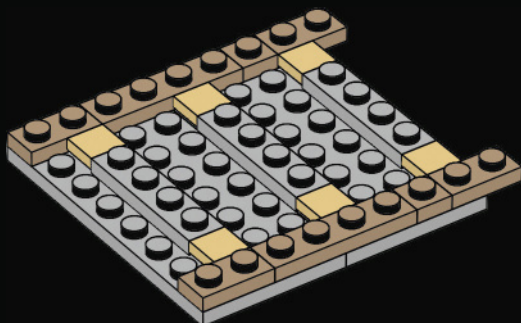


6x



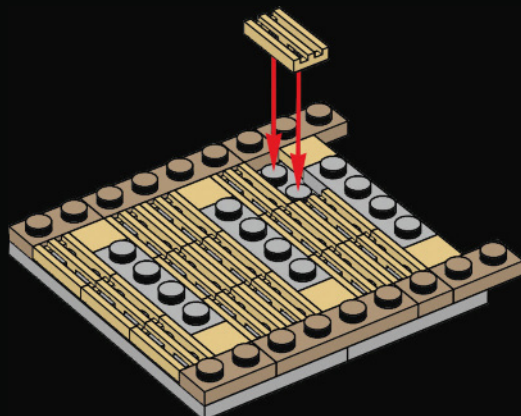
3x

5



15x

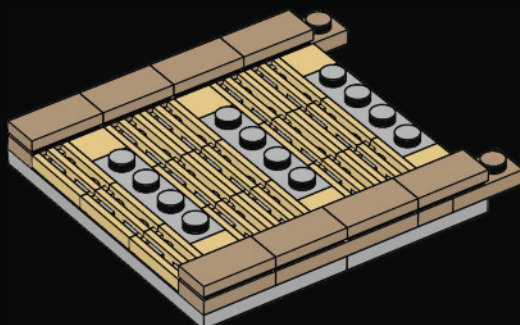
6





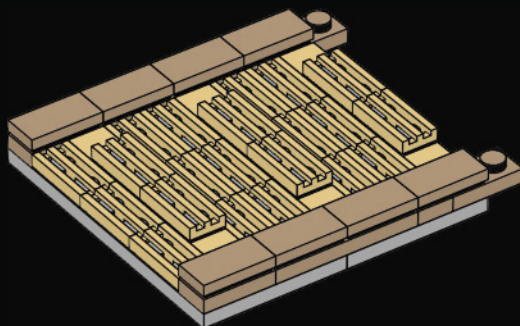
8x

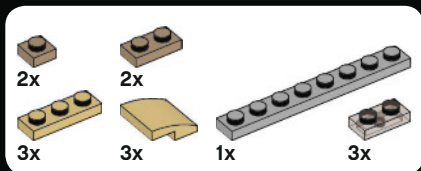
7



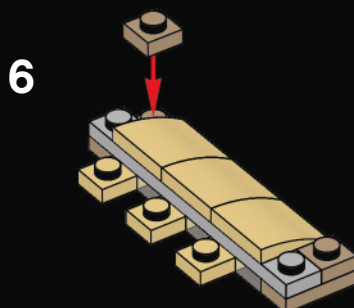
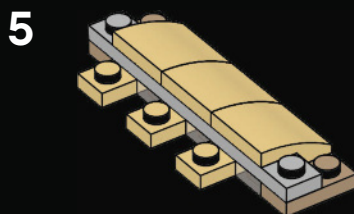
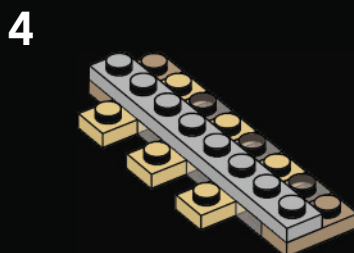
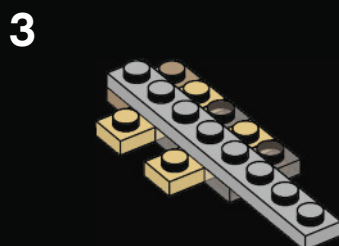
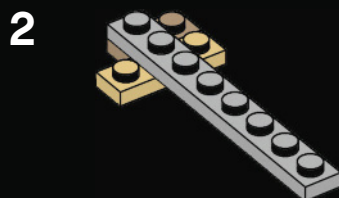
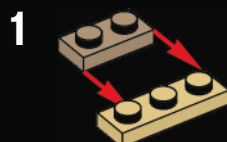
6x

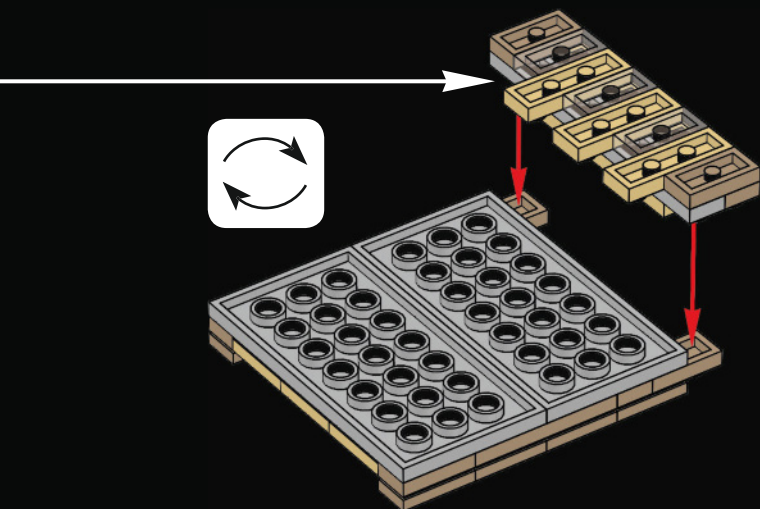
8



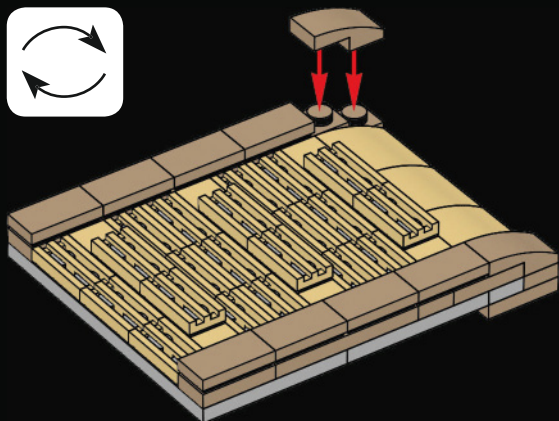


9

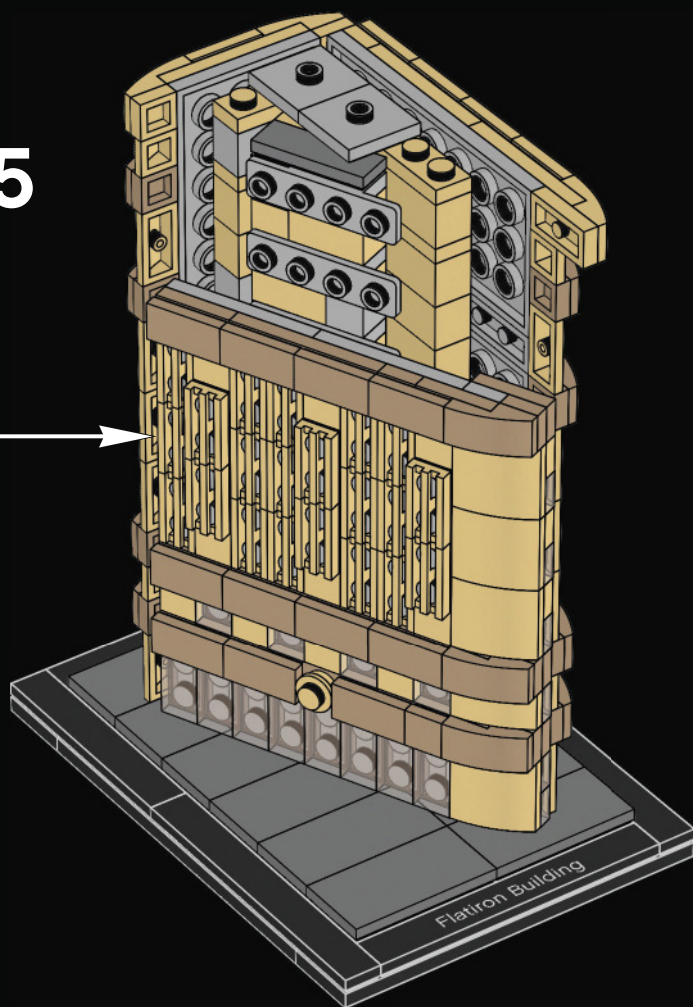


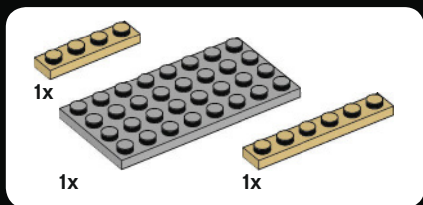
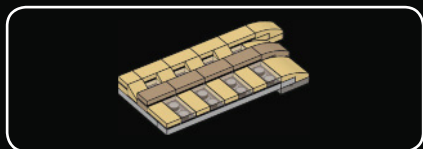


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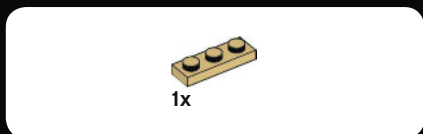
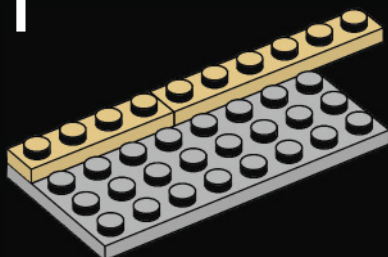


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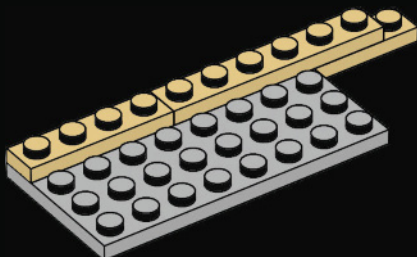




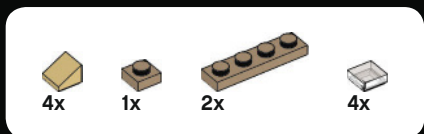
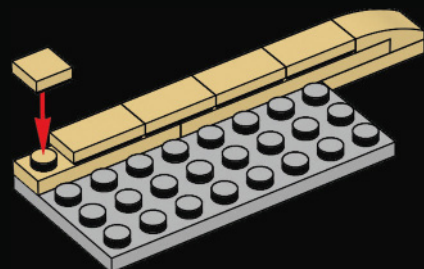
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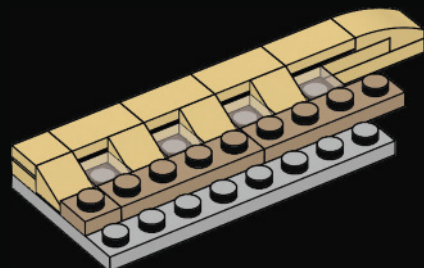
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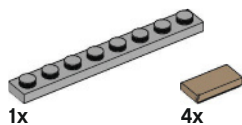


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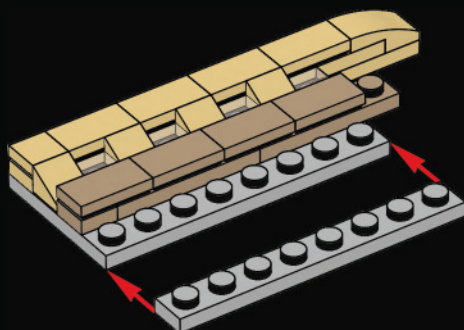


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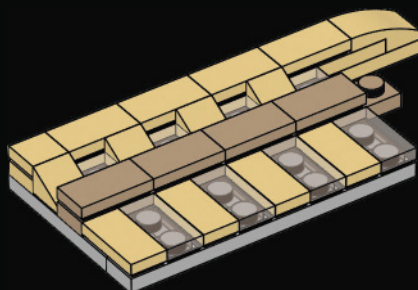


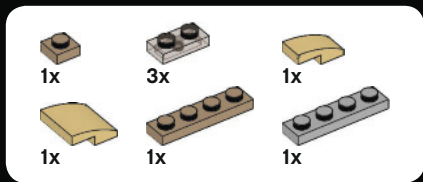


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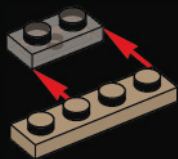
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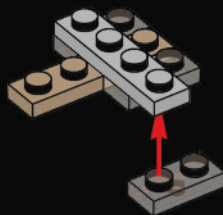
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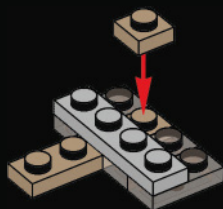
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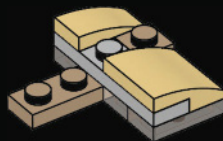
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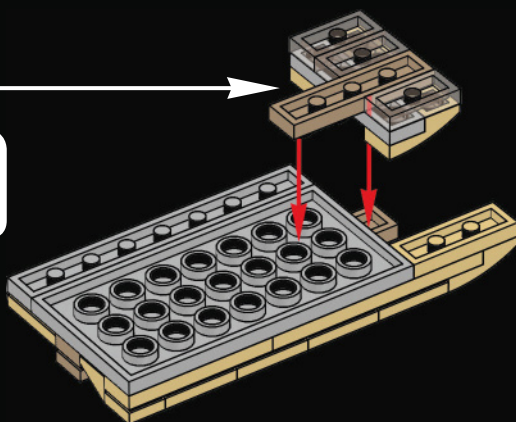


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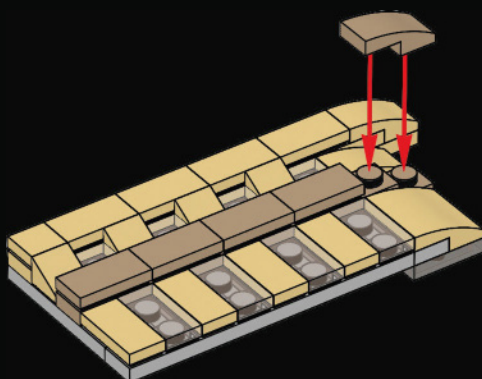
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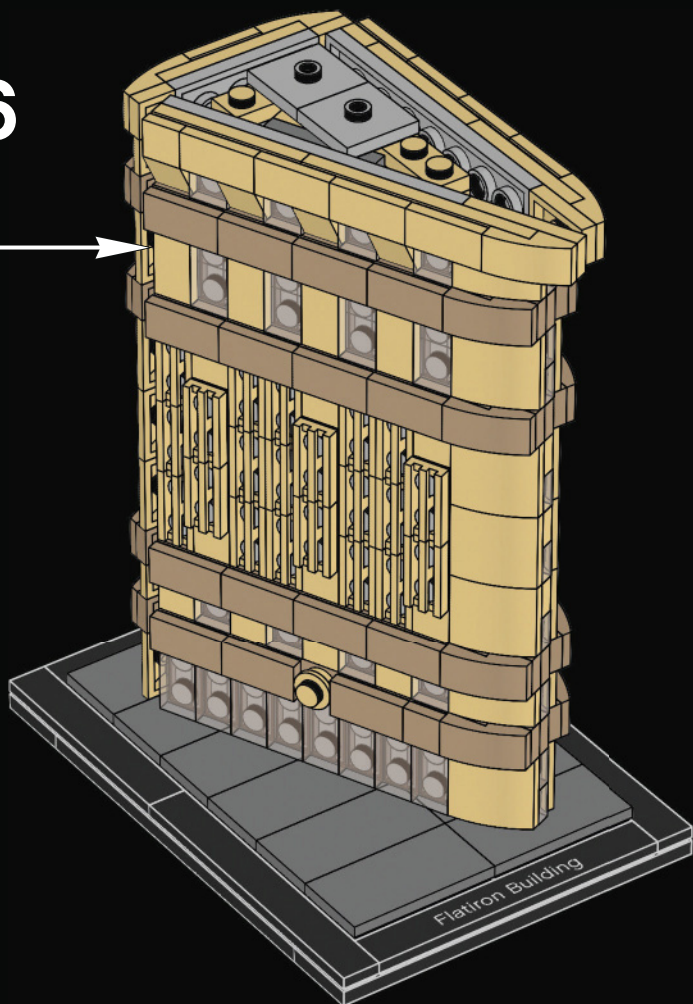


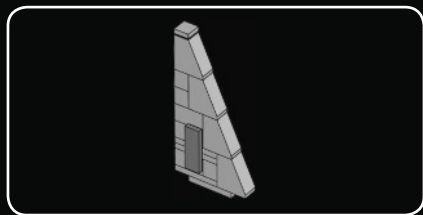
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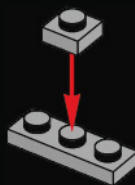


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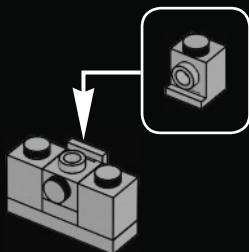


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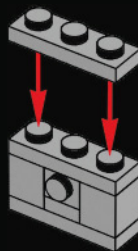
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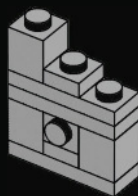


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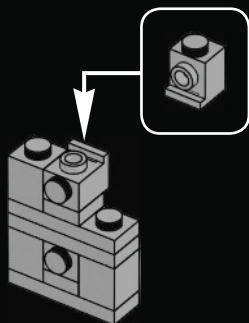
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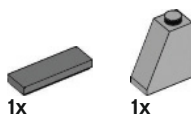
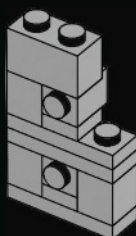
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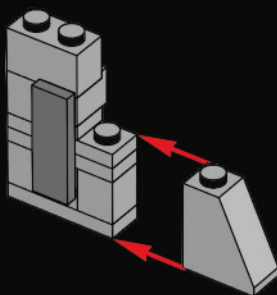




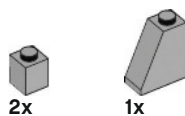
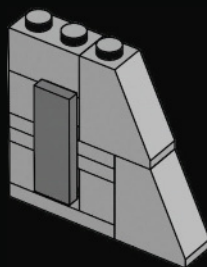
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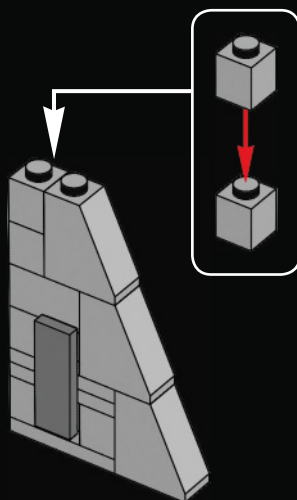
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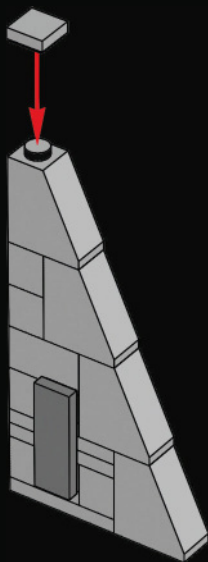


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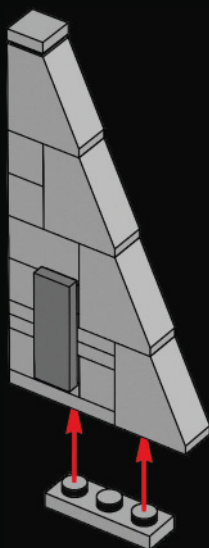




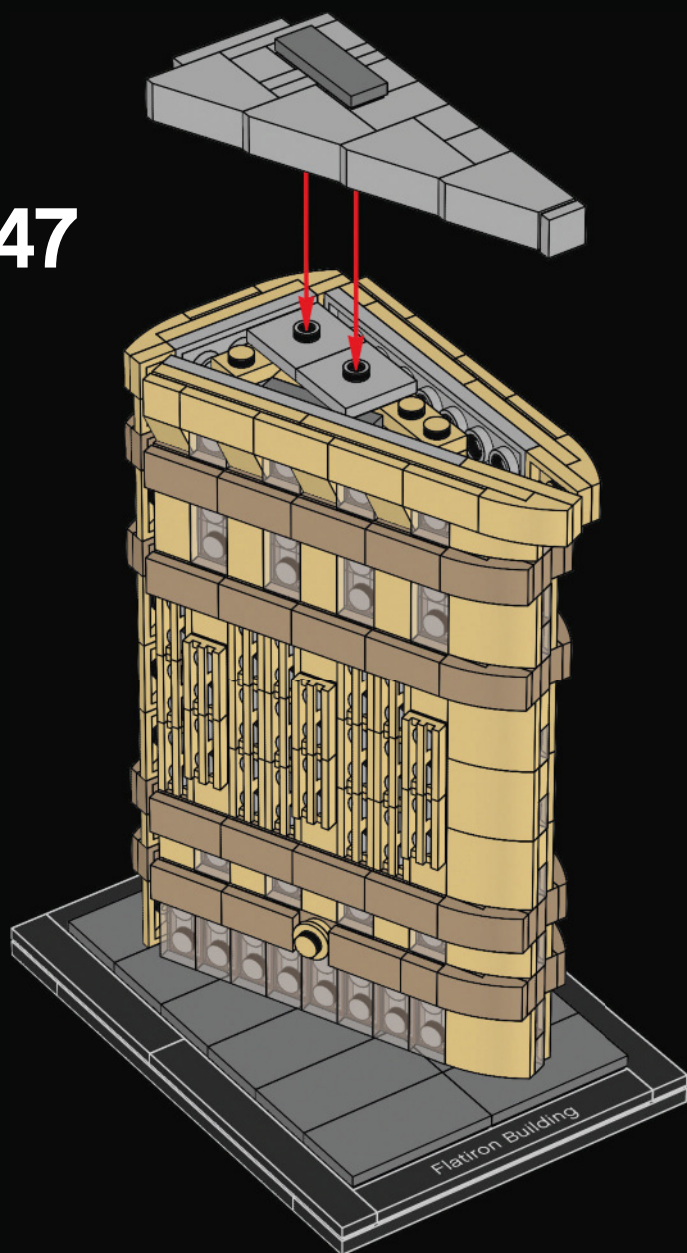
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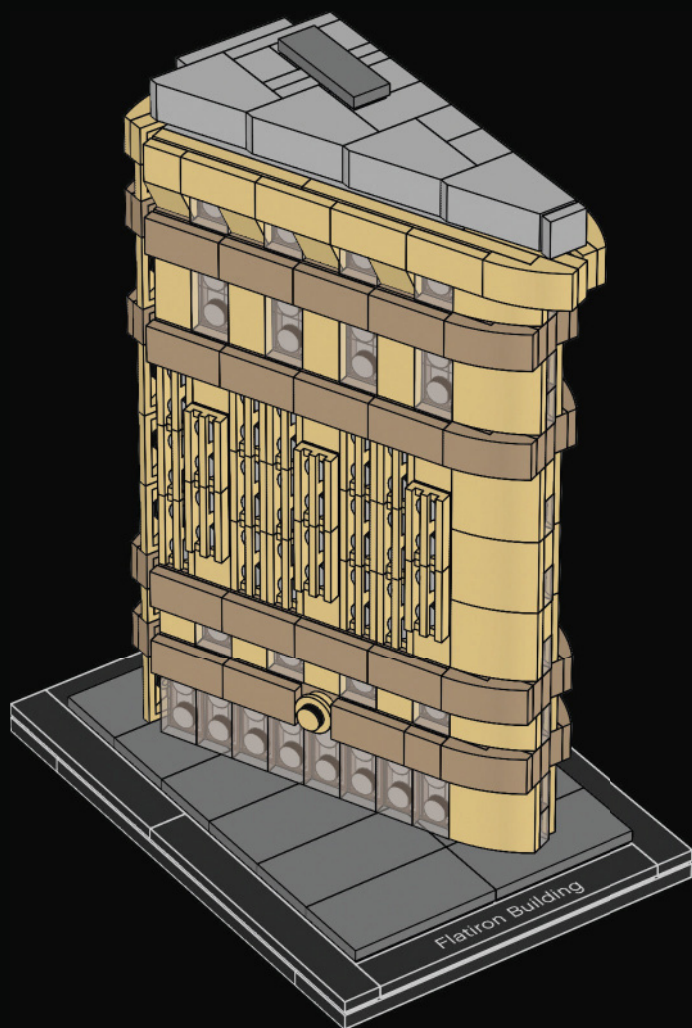


11



47





LEGO® Architecture

– Then and Now

There has always been a natural connection between the LEGO® brick and the world of architecture. Fans who build with LEGO elements instinctively develop an interest in the form and function of the structures they create. At the same time, many architects have discovered that LEGO bricks are the perfect way of physically expressing their creative ideas.

This connection was confirmed in the early 1960s with the launch of the LEGO “Scale Model” line. It matched the spirit of the age where modern architects were redefining how houses look and people were taking an active interest in the design of their new homes. These sets were designed to be different from the normal, brightly colored LEGO boxes; they also included a book on architecture as a source of inspiration.



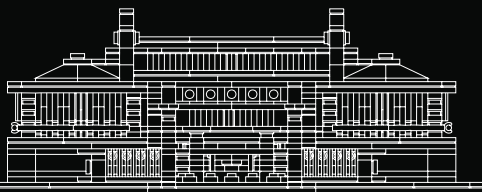
21050
LEGO Architecture Studio



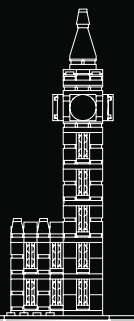
Decades later, architect and LEGO fan Adam Reed Tucker revived the idea of expressing architecture using LEGO bricks and in partnership with the LEGO Group, launched the LEGO Architecture line that we know today. His first models, and the original sets in the current LEGO Architecture series, were interpretations of famous skyscrapers from his hometown of Chicago. Since then LEGO Architecture has developed and evolved, first with well-known buildings from other cities in the United States, and now with iconic structures from Europe, the Middle East, and Asia.

The introduction of our LEGO Architecture Studio set echoes the ambitions of the earlier LEGO “Scale Model” line and widens the potential of the LEGO Architecture series. Now you can enjoy building and learning about specific landmark buildings, or create exciting architectural models from your own fantasy. An inspiring 270-page book, featuring a number of renowned architects from around the world, guides you through the principles of architecture and encourages you in your own creative building.

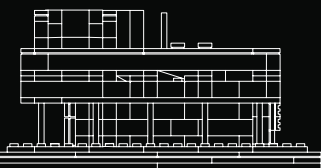
Celebrate the world of architecture



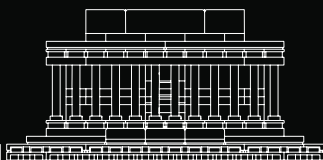
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Imperial Hotel



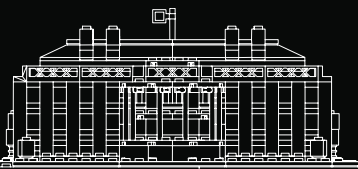
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Big Ben



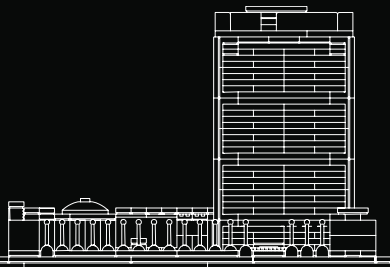
21014
Villa Savoye



21022
Lincoln Memorial



21006
The White House



21018
United Nations Headquarters

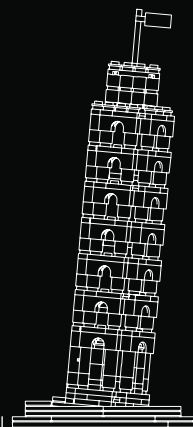
and collect all the models



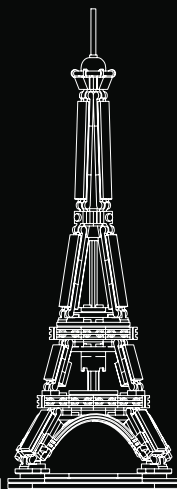
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Brandenburg Gate



21020
Trevi Fountain



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The Leaning Tower
of Pisa



21019
Eiffel Tower



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Seattle
Space Needle



5x
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18x
4109995



8x
4124455



6x
4162465



4x
4112982



4x
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9x
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12x
6046922



20x
6046924



3x
4159553



21x
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2x
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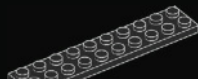
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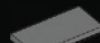
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2x
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2x
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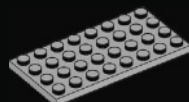
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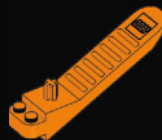
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2x
6102769



4x
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1x
4654448

References

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The Flatiron Building: The New York Landmark And The Incomparable City That Arose With It, Alice Sparberg Alexiou, Thomas Dunne Books, 2010.

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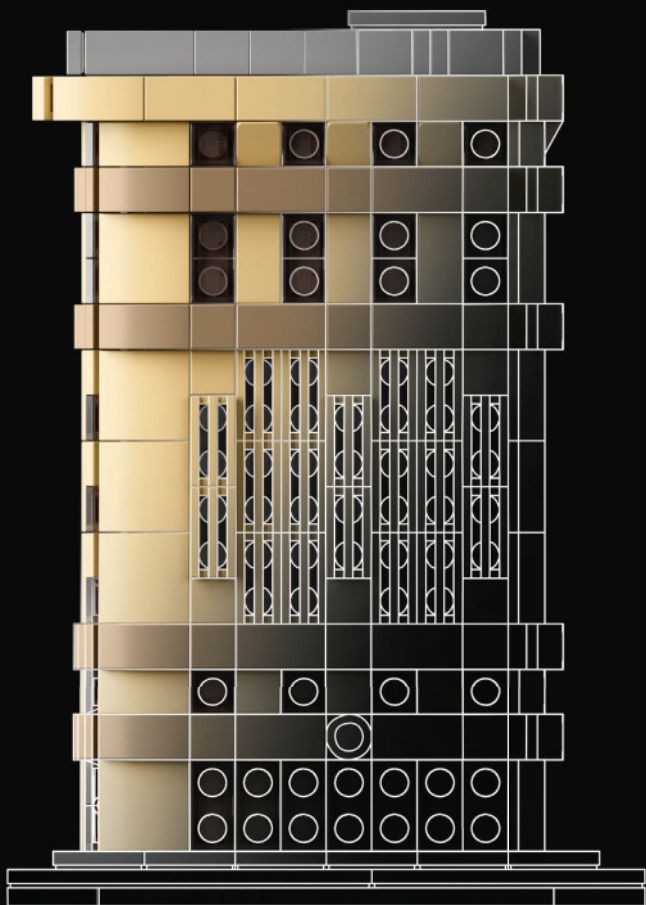


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